The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 7.—Fourth Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887. No. 13

A Good Pair Linen Cuffs, 25c
A Good Pair Celluloid do., 50c
3 Good Linen Collars, - 50c
Celluloid Collars, 25c each
A Good Linen Front White Shirt, with Band or Cuffs, $1

A. GILMORE,

Clothier and Hatter, - Johnson Street.

A CASE OF
BROADWAY VESTINGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
LEASK & MORRISON'S, THE LEADING TAILORS.
☞ CALL EARLY AND GET THE CHOICEST PATTERNS.

For the Newest Goods,
For Assortment,
For Quality,
For Latest Styles,
For Low Prices,
THE B. C. BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS NO EQUAL IN THE PROVINCE.
CALL and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
POST OFFICE BOX 34 **H. MANSELL,** OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

VICTORIA THEATRE.
JUBILEE WEEK!
COMMENCING JUNE 20.
PYKE COMIC OPERA COMPANY
40 Artists, including
JEANNIE WINSTON,
LOUISE MANFRED,
LOUIS DE LANGE,
In the following Repertoire:
QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
OATH OF LOVE.
PRINCE METHUSALEM.
BEGGAR STUDENT.
BODYGUARD.
Grand Saturday Matinee.
Powerful Chorus! Complete Orchestra! Magnificent Costumes!
PRICE—Parquet, $1.25; Dress Circle, $1; Gallery, 50c. Reserved seats at Wall's. jel6

1837. 1887.
The City of Vancouver
Extends an invitation to the public generally to join its citizens in the
CELEBRATION
OF THE
Jubilee Year
Of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Dominion Day.
The Completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to its Western Terminus
And the inauguration of a complete rail and steamship route from the Orient to the Occident through British Territory
On the 1st of July next.
See hand-bills for Sports and Prizes.
By order of the Committee. jel3 15t

Victoria Athletic Club
PICNIC!
Dominion Day Celebration!
THE VICTORIA ATHLETIC CLUB WILL hold a Picnic and Athletic Exhibition at
AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS,
ON
JULY 1st, 1887.
The spacious Agricultural Hall will be illuminated during the evening, and a splendid Band will furnish music.
Programmes will be published. jel 6t

Jubilee Celebration!
JAPANESE LANTERNS
AT THE
Japanese Bazaar.
A LIMITED SUPPLY ONLY.
CHARLES GABRIEL & CO.

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov28 DAW

Belvidere Restaurant,
MOODY'S BUILDING,
Corner Yates and Broad Streets.
The above first class Restaurant, having been entirely remodelled and refurnished, is now the best establishment north of San Francisco. Everything fit for the palate of the epicure in season.
☞ PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.
jel6 1m F. DAVIS & Co.

The Union Saloon.
JOHNSON STREET,
Decker & Smith, Proprietors.
The above firm having purchased the good-will and business of the UNION SALOON, intend to thoroughly renovate the premises.
The bar will always be found furnished with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and a hot lunch or cold collation will be set daily.
NOTE THE WIELAND BEER. jel4

TRAINED NURSES.
TWO HOSPITAL TRAINED "SISTERS" ARE now in this city and prepared to
Nurse All Kinds of Cases, Medical, Surgical, Mental and Midwifery.
Charges will be suited to the means of the persons requiring their services.
Address the NURSING SISTERS, P. O. Victoria. apr21 tu

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $2 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work in a leading hotel in New Westminster. To a suitable person highest wages will be paid. Address HOTEL TIMES office. jl4tf

WANTED—An experienced cook wanted for a leading hotel in New Westminster. Highest wages paid and comfortable position to suitable party. Address HOTEL TIMES office. jl4tf

WANTED.—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Charles, Fort street. jel5 3t

WANTED.—A couple of first class female waiters, at a leading hotel in this city. The highest wages will be paid. Apply at THE TIMES Office. jun 14-tf

WANTED—A woman, capable of taking care of children. Apply to Mrs Powell, Burdette Avenue, between 10 a. m. and 12 m. jl1

WANTED.—A young girl to do light house work in a small family. Address H, this office. je7

WANTED—A strong servant for the Protestant Orphan Home. Apply to Mrs. Cridge, Marifield, James Bay, between 9 a. m. and 12 noon. jne4-tf

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 40 and 42 Front Street East, Toronto, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 6, finished in fine Flush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. KOVDY, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

TO RENT.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The Store on Government street, third south of Trounce Alley, occupied by Brown & White as a Dry Goods Store. Apply to BROWN & WHITE. my31 tf

TO RENT.—A small furnished house, quite in the country, with garden, about half-hour's walk from P. O. Use of stable if required. Apply to Messrs Lowenberg, Harris & Co. may16

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in conection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. my4

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand English C Spriele, 14-in. Can be seen at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the 21st. je16 6t

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade; centrally situated; wife in a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL." TIMES office.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
In Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities; are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. 469 YATES STREET. febdaily

Jubilee Ginger Ale.
PARTIES wishing this delicious beverage for the 21st and 22nd, are requested to send in their orders without delay to
PHIL. R. SMITH.
Corner Douglas and Pembroke streets
Pints, 5c.; Quarts, 10c. per bottle.
jel3 1m

To Speculators.
THE OWNERS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED AND twenty acres of land on Kokanilah River, Cowichan district, Vancouver Island, containing COAL, IRON, &c., will make most favorable terms with any respectable party with some capital who will assist in the development of this property. To parties of enterprise this is a first rate opportunity. For particulars Apply to
THOS. C. SUTTON,
Government St. Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, B. C. 30th May 1887.

TENTS FOR SALE.
ONE LARGE DINING TENT, will seat 200 people, 6 feet wall, tent 40x80 feet; also several tents of Track from and Head Duck. Apply to J. H. HASELTINE,
jel2 tw James Bay.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fismard streets.
mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
ROBERT MITCHELL, Secretary.

THE ST. ANDREW'S
AND
CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Will hold their Twenty-fourth Annual Gathering at the
AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS,
BEACON HILL, ON
MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1887.
The Committee respectfully desire a display of "tartans."
The Pavilion has been specially prepared for dancing, and an efficient Quadrille Band will be in attendance.
Prizes will be awarded to competitors in National athletic games and dancing.
The grounds will be tastefully decorated and illuminated with the electric light. In the evening a grand display of fireworks.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
Captain John Irving, President; Wm. Lotimer and John Robertson, Vice-Presidents; Donald McKay, Thos. Russell, James Blanchard, R. P. Rithet, A. R. Gray, John Wilson, John Boyd, John Grant, M. P. P., George Mann, A. J. Smith, Wm. Scott, W. H. Mason, J. L. Anderson, Robert Mitchell, A. Grieve, A. Allan, George Pelly, Geo. Rithet, John Orr, Peter Aird, A. McGregor, A. G. Geddes, James Burns, James McArthur, A. E. Murray, D. R. Munro, James Russell.

JUDGES OF GAMES:
James Burns, John Russell, Alex. McLean, R. E. Jackson, A. R. Gray, James Blanchard, Alex. Allan, James Crawford, W. A. Robertson.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
Captain John Irving, P. John Robertson, Thos. Russell, A. J. Smith, John Grant, J. G. Geddes, R. P. Rithet, D. McKay, D. R. Munro.

STARTERS:
Thos. Russell and Wm. Lorimer.

FLOOR MANAGERS:
George Bishop, John Orr and Tom Scott.
Piper to the Society, David Kennedy.
Rangers—George Webb and J. L. Anderson
Gate Keepers—Hugh McKenzie, A. Grieve and John Ross.

PROGRAMME OF GAMES:

	1st Ent. price.	2nd price.	3rd price.
1. Running High Jump	$5	$ 3 00	$2 00 $
2. Running long Jump	25c.	1 00	50
3. Hop, step and jump	25c.	2 00	1 50
4. Foot race, 2 miles	$1	15 00	7 50
5. Foot race for boys under fifteen, handicapped	free	2 50	1 50 1 00
6. Foot race for girls under fifteen, handicapped	free	2 50	1 50 1 00
7. Foot race for boys under ten, handicapped	free	2 50	1 50 1 00
8. Half-mile race	50c.	7 00	5 00
9. Half-mile Navy race	free	5 00	3 50
10. Foot race for girls under ten, handicapped	free	2 50	1 50 1 00
11. Tug of war, Navy vs. Civilians, 10 aside	free	10 00	
12. Hurdle race, 300 yds	50c.	5 00	2 50
13. Throwing heavy hammer	50c.	5 00	2 50
14. Putting heavy shot	50c.	5 00	2 50
15. One mile Navy race	$1	20 00	5 00
16. Sack race	25c.	4 00	2 00
17. Barrel race	25c.	4 00	2 00
18. Wrestling match, all weights	50c.	5 00	

DANCING:

19. Highland Fling	Prize,	$3	50
20. Sailor's Hornpipe	"	2	50
21. Sword Dance	"	2	50

Best dressed boy in Highland costume, 1st, Silver medal; 2nd, $2 50.
Best dressed girl in Highland costume, 1st, Silver medal; 2nd, $2 50.

A grand lottery for ladies only will be drawn during the afternoon. Each lady on entering the grounds will receive a ticket.
The prizes will be on exhibition in the window of the White House on and after the 30th inst.

CONDITIONS OF GAMES:
Games to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.
Three competitors to enter for all games or no prizes be awarded.
Wrestling match, two in a box, Scotch back hold Way style. first prize to the one who gets three falls; second, best of three to decide.
All c shot and hammer to be delivered within the Navy
Rac ace will be allowed to jumping.
No wrestling will be allowed on Victoria to view the Every & The grounds will be open to the public at games, &c.
IT R. s to be had on the ground.
All competitors entering instruments to be sent in Academy of Music before 10 o'clock on
to the Secretary-room; children under 12 years of age, Admission 50 Every Navy Navy race.

SIMON FRASER'S WORK

An Interesting Story of the First Pioneer.

His Daughter Asking for Recognition of His Services.

A unique petition is about to be presented to the Governor-General in Council, this being for a grant of money in recognition of the services rendered by the pioneer explorer and British trader to establish posts in British Columbia. The petitioner is Miss Harriet Fraser, of St. Andrews, in Stormont County. She is the only surviving daughter of Simon Fraser, who died at St. Andrew's twenty-five years ago, and for whose exploits reward is now sought. This gentleman had been employed by the Northwest Fur Trading Company, and in 1802 became a partner in it. In 1805 Mr. Fraser took part in the conference of the leading members of the company who met at Fort William to consider the project of extending their operations beyond the Rocky Mountains and of occupying the country westward to the ocean in advance of the American traders who had then penetrated as far north as the Columbia river and were eagerly pushing their way further up the coast. The members of the company having decided to extend their out-posts across the Rocky Mountains and to establish trading connections with the tribes of Indians west of the mountain ranges, his partners deputed Mr. Fraser to undertake the task of exploring that region.

MR. FRASER'S DIARY

shows that he left Fort William on his long and perilous adventure in August, 1805, passing through the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan, past Cumberland House, then up English River as far as Isle la Croix. Up Buffalo Lake, then over Portage La Cache into the Athabaska River and Lake to Fort Athabaska, up the Peace River to the foot of the mountains to a place which he named the Rocky Mountain Portage, where he left two clerks, Mr. James McDougall and Mr. Archibald McGillivray, and twelve men in charge. He then continued his route with six men to Lake McLeod, so named by him, where he left three of his men to form acquaintance with the Indians.

In the year 1806 having returned to the Portage for additional men, Mr. Fraser penetrated westward to the Fraser River, which receives its name from him, as its discoverer. He explored the Stewart River, calling it after John Stewart, a clerk who was with him, and at a distance of 120 miles from its mouth he established a trading post, leaving Stewart and two men in charge, calling the place "New Caledonia." Continuing his exploration westward he established another post at Fraser's Lake. The dispatches he sent to Fort Athabaska gave increased interest to his undertaking, and he was pressed to push on to the ocean and trace out the Fraser River, which at first he supposed was a branch of the Columbia. In the fall of 1807 two canoes with goods, in charge of Messrs. Quesnel and Ferris, were sent to his assistance. They brought letters urging Mr. Fraser to continue his explorations and to occupy the country

IN ADVANCE OF THE AMERICANS,

as Lewis and Clark had in the previous year gone down the Columbia river, and were extending the authority of the Republic through that region. And John Jacob Astor was also enlarging his operations northward. In the summer of 1807 Mr. Fraser built another trading house on the Fraser river in about latitude 54. In May 1808 he started from Stewart Lake with four canoes and sixteen men traversing the Fraser river to the ocean. The Indians of the interior had never before seen the "pale faces," and it required great prudence and skill to avoid a conflict and eventually to win their friendship. The Northwest Fur Company having thus added what is now British Columbia to their sovereignty it remained under their control till the fusion of that company with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821, and thirty-seven years after it became a Crown Colony. After the retirement of Mr. Fraser from the company he was offered

THE HONOR OF KNIGHTHOOD

in recognition of his services. His circumstances did not, however, warrant the acceptance of a title, and he died extremely poor leaving his family unprovided for. The Petitioner and two brothers are now the sole survivors. The petition concludes: "Remembering the advantages gained by the neighboring Republic in all our diplomatic controversies touching the boundary line between the two countries from the State of Maine line in the East to the San Juan boundary in the west, can it be claimed that had British traders not occupied the country west of the Rocky mountains in advance of the Americans, we should to day have the Pacific ocean for our western boundary, and should possess within our Confederation the fine province of British Columbia? Canada has never been ungrateful to those sons who have secured advantages for their country, and your petitioner therefore hopes that some recognition of her father's services may even now be shown by making provision for the support of his only surviving daughter."

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

The Barnard Castle.

John Birmingham, agent for the Mexican Steamship Co., came up from San Francisco on the Mexico, and stopped at Race Rocks to ascertain what progress was being made in raising the steam sollier Barnard Castle, which was sunk several months ago on those treacherous rocks. A force of thirty men are employed in raising this wreck. Something like forty feet of the bow is out of the water and it is quite likely that the vessel herself will be successfully raised by the latter part of next month.

THE REWARD OF VASSALAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The gullibility of a large number of our citizens has at last met with merited contempt in the selection of political serfs who possessed neither ability nor daring to demand even the commonest justice to the pressing requirements of the province, or welfare of its people. As like begets like, so did sycophancy beget sycophancy and produce a negative result. So great was the fealty exhibited to personal worship, that both principles of prudence and common sense were ignored to carry out a sentiment of toadyism to the most ridiculous harangues delivered from a political platform. In the United States humbug is a payable venture, and willingly entertained by the humbugged as a chance speculation, the hope of gain or relief overcoming every other scruple of prudence or self respect. In our case, however, it has been different, for to send representations from this province to give a servile support to Sir John A. Macdonald, whose majority it was well known would not be large, was one of the most suicidal acts of which the voters of British Columbia have been guilty since the days of confederation. As each master seeks to outshine his servant, so do political leaders seek to get the support of the most ignorant and obedient follower or followers who will act like automatic machines either in the interest of a class, or for the mere vanity of becoming members of parliament, or in other words mere puppets in the hands of more intelligent men. Had the province sent a contingent of able and independent members, men capable of expatiating on the wants of the country, with force of character and manhood sufficient to command respect, and demand aid for our legitimate requirements in proportion to our contribution to the revenue, we should not now have had cause for complaint or curse the folly which has characterized our conduct, and rendered it ludicrous even to the most ordinary minds. In the fullness of fulsomeness we were told that a blind and unconditional support to a policy of corruption and false sentiment would bring $100,000 for harbor improvements, light houses for the west coast, a model farm, and further restrictive measures against the Chinese, who, in building up the interests of a few people, have driven thousands of white people from the country and made it intolerable for those who remain. From first to last both the federal and local governments have fooled the people and shamefully hoodwinked even some of their friends and supporters. Mr. Shakespeare, who was known as a Chinese ruler, and never had or was able to conceive any other subject in his brain, gave a cringing support to the man who waited until Chinese were starving and public works finished before any legislation was introduced on the subject. He voted against every good measure introduced by Liberals in favor of labor because they were opponents to his wily chief and master. The trades unions of Canada despise his servility and lack of ability and feel a contempt for his constituents, which unfortunately is only too well deserved. So far as Mr. Baker is concerned, he is an educated man, with leanings towards class systems, for which he is not to blame; but he is outspoken and intelligent, and although many would not vote for him reliance might be placed on his manhood and independence of spirit, resting secured that blind support to any leader of a government hostile to the interest of his constituents would be objectionable and even loathsome. Under such circumstances why were not public meetings held and our members instructed to demand justice or withdraw their support. Would not such a course have been more manly than growling at the indifference with which our humble prayers are received, or at servility of members whom we instructed to be servile. Full well we know that no other than tools to a certain ring could be elected, and these tools were selected by a ring to give blind, unswerving obedience to the Macdonald government in return for favors received and jobs in anticipation. The country and its interests were not considered, but slighted, and in fact it is doubtful whether any higher feeling of patriotism than those of public plunder even enters into the heads of the small clique which soft-soaps the brains of a majority of the people of the province, and converts the result of responsible legislative functions into a screaming farce of playing at parliament with borrowed money and having no higher duties to perform than taking public money for the purpose of enhancing private interests and pauperising the people.

BURROW.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, June 23: A V Campbell, New Westminster; H L Wilson, Vancouver; L Stephenson, Vancouver; G T Shelly, C E Woods, wife and daughter, Miss Dickson, New Westminster; W Power and wife, Moodyville; John Wolfson, P H Renwick, Vancouver; P B Bukbech, England; James Anderson, Victoria.

At the Clarence: Rev Dr Bain and wife, Kingston; A Urquhart, Trenton; Miss Bain, Winnipeg; Miss McQueen, Picton, N S; Rev Ballantine, New Glasford, N S; J R Park, Kamloops; F C Kennedy, Wm J H Chambers, Winnipeg; J McIntosh, Andrew Davis, Toronto; Wm Kerr, Brantford; L C Voorhees and wife, Miss E Menyhum, Geo Albugh, T E Wendell, J T Reapelan, New York; R H Harrison, England; Clarence Tingley, Fred Tingley, Sackville, N B; F E Smith, Geo F Morisonee, Tacoma; D Rierson and wife, Portland; Rev J M Cunningham, England; N Cunningham, London.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

POLICE COURT.

Frank Jones, an Indian, drunk; fined $5; in default one week hard labor.

An Lome, supplying liquor to Jim, an Indian; fined $50 and $1 costs; in default 3 months.

Jim, a Victoria Indian, having an intoxicant in his possession, discharged.

Lome, Chinese, supplying an intoxicant to Indians; fined $50 and $1 costs; in default 3 months with hard labor.

EUROPE AND AMERICA

The American Government Again Retaliates.

King Otto Insane—Financial Panic—C. R. R. to Chicago.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE STOCK GAMBLERS.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The exchange this morning became extremely active and excited with heavy declines. The market opened with a feeling of confidence in many stocks, which suffered so severely yesterday, and large supporting orders were given all over the room. In a few moments there was very heavy selling apparent. Reports were circulated that Jay Gould was mad and there had been a falling out between Jay Gould, Russell Sage and C. W. Field. At the same time some heavy blocks of Manhattan stock were offered, causing prices of that stock to break from 1.56¼ to 1.20. The room was crowded with brokers and a decline brought out selling orders in all classes of securities. The W. U. began to break down about 11 a. m., and in 15 minutes dropped eight points. The fall in other stocks was correspondingly heavy. The excitement was in the loan crowd, where many enquiries were made for loans on call, but parties wanting money refused to lend any amount, no matter how small. The excitement reached the greatest height shortly before noon and a veritable panic developed. Attention was paid by the brokers to fractions in sales made by them and reductions were sometimes from 5 to 10 per cent. A part of the stock bought at the opening was thrown out when the break occurred, and this selling completely demoralized Wall street. The scene was more exciting than has been witnessed since the panic of 1884. The greatest declines were Manhattan, 40 half-points; W. U., 8; Lake Erie and Western, 5. The market recovered almost as rapidly as it had fallen, and then stocks jumped to former prices. Gould denies he and Sage had quarrelled. He says they are as good friends as ever.

RETALIATION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 24.—The recent order of the Dominion Government to the Canadian customs office at Windsor, to make a record of all Americans residing at Detroit and vicinity who cross the line to engage in work, has led to a counter move by the collector at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge this morning. When Canadian laborers engaged in employment on this side reached the frontier, U. S. deputies demanded their names, residence, occupation and when and by whom they were employed during the day. Notices were served upon the employees and foreigners if they would continue to employ such foreign labor after the 1st July, the district attorney would be commanded to proceed against them according to law.

WILL ENTER CHICAGO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The deal by which the Canadian Pacific is to enter Chicago by a new route is to be completed when Vice-President Van Horne returns to the east from this coast, and the foreign road will use the tracks of three separate corporations between Toronto and Chicago, the first being the Michigan Central to Detroit, the second the Wabash Western from Detroit to Laketon Junction, and the third the Chicago & Atlantic from Laketon Junction. It is probably intended that the Canadian Pacific is to work the Chicago shipments for California territory over the new route, abandoning the St. Paul route.

A. O. U. W.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen elected the following officers to-day: Supreme Master Workman, W. H. Jordan, of Oakland, Cal.; Supreme Foreman, C. M. Masters, of Sparta, Wis.; Supreme Overseer, Wm. R. Graham, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Supreme Recorder, M. W. Sackett, of Meadville, Pa.; Supreme Guide, John A. Child, of Portland, Or.; Supreme Watchman, W. M. Butts, of Baltimore; Supreme Medical Examiner, Hugh Doherty, of Boston.

VESSEL REGISTRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The owners of the barkentine G. Wilder would like to have the vessel remeasured, and today they made application to the Custom House to have the work done. They say that she is registered about fifty tons too high, making tow boat charges too heavy. Similar complaints are frequent from vessel owners whose ships were measured at Port Townsend where the Wilder registered.

OPIUM SEIZURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Since May 15th, several small seizures, aggregating some $2000, have been made, but the total amount seized since January 1st is $81,341 worth. More contraband opium has been captured during the last twelve months than during the nine or ten preceding years. As a result the duty now received on opium is seven or eight times as great as formerly.

CHICAGO'S DERBY.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Saturday will be Chicago's Derby day at Washington Park and the roll is already adorned with the names of Modesty, Volante and Silver Cloud. The burning question of the hour is, will California for the third time in succession carry off the rich prize or not? Looking at the recent performance of Miss Wood, and adding thereto the formidable reputation of Goliah, C. H. Todd and Safeban, it is hard to see how California can lose.

DYNAMITE.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The family of Dr. T. E. Burke was aroused at midnight last night by a terrible explosion which nearly wrecked the house, causing injury to the members of the doctor's family. A hasty examination revealed the fact that a dynamite bomb was placed on the sill between and exploded.

CABLE NEWS.

MADE A BISHOP.

LONDON, June 23.—Rev. John Beardsley, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Liverpool, has been appointed a Bishop.

THE GENESTA WINS.

LONDON, June 24.—The yacht Genesta was sighted off Lizard Point this forenoon. She is nearly two days ahead of the others.

KING OTTO INSANE.

BERLIN, June 23.—King Otto, of Bavaria has been officially declared insane.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 23.—The Cabinet has decided to prorogue Parliament about the middle of August. It is reported in Unionist quarters that the strong opposition offered against the proposed supplementary Crimes Bill will be dropped.

MAYOR OF CORK.

CORK, June 23.—In consequence of the action of the Mayor of Cork in hoisting a black flag on the occasion of the jubilee and because of his having shown favor to Nationalist Plunkett, the divisional magistrate has superseded him and ordered that only the resident magistrate shall try the prisoners.

EULOGY ON BEECHER.

LONDON, June 23.—President Cleveland has accepted the dedication to him of the eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher by Rev. Parker of the City Temple. In his acceptance the President refers to Beecher as my loved and honored friend. Dr. Parker will deliver the eulogy in Brooklyn in October next.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Condensed Into Brief and Pithy Paragraphs.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, is dangerously ill with dropsy.

The town of Washburn, Ill., was wiped out by fire on Monday.

A train on the Southern Pacific, in Texas, was robbed by 12 masked men, who went through the express and passenger cars, getting about $15,000.

Hon. Edward Blake has resigned the office of chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of Toronto on account of ill-health.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific for the week ending the 14th, were $249,000, an increase of $42,000, compared with the corresponding week last year.

Dr. J. A. Grant, of Ottawa, has been created Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

While a party of 200 pilgrims were crossing the Danube river, the boat was caught in a hurricane and capsized. A hundred and ninety were drowned.

The first train that ever run, west of Alleghany mountains, with crude petroleum as the only fuel in its locomotive tender and firebox, was the mail train on the Pennsylvania road that arrived in Pittsburg on Saturday night.

A cowardly attack was made on the Salvation Army by well-dressed roughs in Quebec, on Sunday afternoon. They were pelted with stones and other missiles. Capt. Simcoe and Laieg received fatal injuries, and six others were badly hurt. Three arrests were made.

Blinded by animosity to the Irish national movement, Salisbury's ministry is about to make the fatal mistake of arousing the people to a fierce anger by imprisoning their guides and councillors, who have already done so much for the cause, and who are looked to for complete deliverance. The outlook is serious. Among those whom the government has marked out for seditious language are Davitt, Dillon and Sexton.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Estimates for the Years 1887 and 1888 in Parliament.

In the Dominion supplementary estimates for the present financial year we paid the sum of $40,000 for the British Columbia section of the C. P. R.; $731,895 to be expended in connection with the Intercolonial by way of improvements and extensions in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as large sums for various cities and towns for the erection of public buildings. The Cowichan river in this province is down for $700, and the Nicomekel, a revote, lapsed for removal of snags, $875; a total of $1055. Deep sea fisheries in B. C., in connection with the black cod fishery, $5000. To supplement the appropriation for the current year, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 23rd March, 1887, recommending the issue of a special warrant for that and other purposes, $10,000.

In the supplementary estimates for 1887-8 there appears the following items: New Westminster public building, lighting with gas, $330; British Columbia penitentiary, introduction of gas, $4,500; general repairs and improvements; public buildings, British Columbia, $3,000; Nanaimo post-office, &c., lighting with gas, $350; increased safe accommodation in connection with Assistant Receiver-General's Office, Victoria, revote of $3,000 lapsed, $3,500; total, $11,700. Nanaimo, removal of Nicol rock, $10,000; Nicomeckle and Serpentine rivers, $2,000; River Somass, $500; Cowichan river, $1,500; a total of $14,000. Two hundred and thirty-three dollars is voted to pay Richard Jones, inspector of gas, &c., as clerk to the election revisor, Mr. Edwin Jones, Q. C., (notwithstanding section 51 of the Civil Service act). Steam service between the United States and this city, $17,600; to provide for a dwelling house for the Indian Agent at Kewkeroth, $1,250. Contribution to the Nanaimo sufferers, $5,000. Esquimalt graving dock, working expenses, $10,000. When the vote of $10,000 for the improvement of the Fraser was up for discussion in the Commons, Sir Hector Langevin said that the sum was for the closing up of the south branch of the Fraser river at its junction with the north branch, with the object of carrying the whole volume of the water through the new channel, for the purpose of scouring it or even increasing its present depth. The sum of $60,000 appears for the New Westminster penitentiary. For general repairs and improvements, harbor and rivers in B. C., $2,000. Removal of Dredger rock, Victoria harbor, to receive a further expenditure of $8,500. For the Experimental farm in British Columbia there is voted the sum of $6,000. No reference is made to or notice taken of any of the railways lately chartered in British Columbia. Attention was directed to the neglect by Mr. Mara, but it had no effect on the government. The estimates went through as submitted to the House. For another year Victoria harbor is neglected.

MARINE.

Bark Husquina will sail to-morrow for Port Blakely, where she will load lumber for Valparaiso.

The ship Duke of Abercorn has completed her cargo of lumber on the Inlet and will be towed to sea on Sunday.

The steamer Bliss Anderson is doing a rushing business on the Vancouver-Soomal route.

Another Excursion.

The steamer Otter will leave Seattle to-morrow about noon for Victoria, on an excursion, given in honor of the Ladies Hospital of Seattle. The Otter has promised the excursionists a grand time to Victoria, and they will be treated to the sights and they will surely enjoy themselves.

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The Daily Times.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

VERY LIKE A JOB.

A discussion in the Commons on Friday last, in reference to the award of the arbitrators on the value of Mr. Onderdonk's old engines and plant, revealed a new plan adopted by the government to recoup favorite contractors and political friends. By the terms of the contract made between the government and Mr. Onderdonk in 1880, for the construction of the railway between Yale and Savona's Ferry, the government was considered bound to buy back at a valuation the construction plant, consisting of old locomotives, old cars, old carts and old wheel-barrows, picks and shovels. We say the government was "considered bound," but if the opinion of the Minister of Justice is worth anything, there was no legal obligation on the part of the country to purchase the useless stuff. Assuming, however, that the minister's law was bad and that there was both a moral and legal obligation, the government submitted the question of the amount to three arbitrators, who returned a unanimous award for $72,000. And here comes in the crookedness and alarming official dishonesty characteristic of the Department of Railways. The award was objected to as too small, because the cost of transportation to the Pacific coast had not been taken into consideration by the arbitrators, and this objection came from—Mr. Onderdonk? Not at all! It was made by Mr. Schreiber, Chief Engineer of Government Railways, who is presumed to be a servant of the country! The arbitrators, thus instructed, made a second award, and fixed the amount due to Mr. Onderdonk at $202,000, notwithstanding that two of the three adjudicators prepared a statement showing that the total cost of transportation had not exceeded thirty-eight thousand dollars. Admitting the reasonableness of the claim for transportation allowance, the country was defrauded out of $90,000, which represents the difference between the arbitrators' valuation of the plant and freightage on the one hand, and the amount ($202,000) actually paid to the contractors on the other. Mr. Schreiber, who seems to have constituted himself Onderdonk's parliamentary agent, and objected to the lowness of the first award, failed to protest against the enormity of the second. The inference to be drawn is not flattering to the public honesty of these supposed servants of the people. The belief that all of the $90,000 did not find its way into Onderdonk's pocket is common in parliamentary circles, and judging from the facts before us, and the complete failure of the Minister of Railways to explain the "job," we are reluctantly compelled to come to the same conclusion. It is unfortunate for Canada, but lamentably true nevertheless, that the dominant party is only an aggregation of "rings," whose objects are, not to govern the country wisely and well, but to obtain from the public treasury, under the guise of bonuses, better terms and "awards," all the plunder they can. The divergence of interests between the distant provinces of the confederation, or the marked and almost irreconcilable opposition of the people of Quebec to the genius of our institutions, may in time be overcome or become so modified as to be harmless, but the degeneracy of our public men, as evidenced by the corruption reigning supreme in high places, is a fatal obstacle to the true welfare and happiness of the people and to the formation of that national spirit which is so much to be desired in this Canada of ours.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Commons adjourned yesterday, having concluded their labors for this year. Mr. Mara gave the government a parting shot for its neglect in not granting a subsidy to the railways lately chartered in the interior.

Ottawa will now become a comparatively neglected city, a general hegira of members and parliamentary hangers-on has set in.

An effort was made to increase the salary of Mr. Pope, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, but the opposition threatened to prolong the session if the government persisted in its determination. The subject was dropped.

Revising officers are to receive three hundred dollars annually; four cents each name on the list up to four thousand, and three cents a name between four and ten thousand.

Both the Commons and the Senate sat on the 21st and 22nd. The National Anthem was sung in the Commons at the opening of each day's [illegible]ion.

[illegible] Platt gave notice of a motion [illegible] [illegible]icted trade relations with [illegible] United States, but it was left [illegible] year.

Hon. Alex. McKenzie [illegible] and wife will visit Banff in a few weeks. The honorable gentleman will, we hope, find time to visit British Columbia. [illegible]

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

How the Event Was Celebrated in London.

Fanaticism at Boston and New York—New Peers.

London, June 23.—The jubilee demonstration was a stupendous success. The vast multitude, numbering millions, witnessed the great state pageant with perfect order. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the great demonstration. The scene presented by the long lines of streets with endless floral vistas, flags, banners and trophies blended into the massed decoration, and the ever moving innumerable sea of races, presenting marvelous animation, left an impression in the minds of those who saw the pageant that it was all that boundless wealth, military pomp and illustrious rank could do to create and heighten the effect of the State's show of loyalty, or to demonstrate the affection of the people for their sovereign, for yesterday's demonstration

SURPASSED ANYTHING OF THE KIND

ever seen in Europe—in modern times, at least. The day was glorious. The sunshine and atmosphere were exceptionally pure for these latitudes. The sky was of the clearest blue. The people who camped out all night, or had arisen early in the morning, in order to secure places on the line of march, passed a pleasant time every moment from dawn till night. Sunrise saw the roads converging toward the route of the procession covered with crowds. By 8 o'clock the mass of myriads along the route became so compact that it was impossible to move.

CHAIN OF BEACON LIGHTS.

London, June 22.—At 10 o'clock last evening beacon fires were lighted simultaneously on all the principal peaks from Cornwall to the remotest part of Caithness, forming a connected chain of signals over the whole country.

In London all the thoroughfares from Hyde Park to the Bank of England were so crowded with spectators that they were almost impassable. It is estimated that half a million of sightseers were added to the masses of the populace of the metropolis, making the largest crowds ever seen in London. Yet they were under full self-control. The night passed quietly. There was no need of the police to maintain order.

FIFTY ADMITTED TO ONE HOSPITAL.

London, June 22.—The police reports show that fifty persons were admitted at Charing Cross Hospital during the day. They had been spectators of the pageant. The majority of them fainted in consequence of the great crush. One man was killed by a horse, and several patients were also admitted at Westminster Hospital, suffering from prostration caused by heat. Three are seriously ill. United States Minister Lawton drove to Westminster, his black robes contrasting with the gay uniform of his brother diplomats in the Abbey.

LIST OF NEW PEERS.

London, June 22.—Among the peers to be created are Sir John St. Aubyn, a Liberal-Unionists member of Parliament; Henry W Easton, Conservative member; Earl of Strathmore, Scotch representive peer, and Viscount of Galway, an Irish peer, to be made a peer of the United Kingdom. Baronetcies will be conferred upon thirteen persons, including Sir Algernon Borthwick, editor of the London *Morning Post*. Thirty-three persons will be made Knights, including Mr. Long, editor of the Sheffield *Telegraph*. The Crown Prince of Austria will be made an extra Knight of the Garter and the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Grand Duke of Hesse, Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenburg and Prince Louis of Battenburg will be decorated with the Grand Crown of the Order of the Bath. A long list of minor decorations will also be conferred. The *Pall Mall Gazette* comments very sarcastically upon the list as a "job lot," and calls it Salisbury's shabby list. Among other things it says: "Where is the peerage which was to have shed a halo of royal favor over that of the whole pillar of an imperilled state, identified with "Parnellism and crime.'"

IN BELFAST.

Belfast, June 22.—While the jubilee bands were passing through Carrick Hill district they were attacked by a party of Catholics. The Orangemen took sides with the bands. Stones flew thick and fast for about fifteen minutes, when the police appeared and drove the mob down the narrow streets in the vicinity. The mob increased in number and the tumult was fraught with greater violence, and for fully an hour the police found themselves powerless to cope with the rioters. Several of the policemen were injured.

IN CORK.

Cork, June 22.—Fifty persons are reported to have beee injured.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 22.—A jubilee celebration under the auspices of the Clan Na Gael was held at Cooper Union last night. The reading desk was covered with black velvet and the stage was draped in mourning. Statistics showing the death of Irishmen in exile, in dungeons, on the scaffold and of famine and other victims during Queen Victoria's reign were prominently shown, and on the black border of the badges of the ushers were the words, "Fifty years of misery for Ireland." The attendance was large and resolutions were adopted protesting against the desecration of American soil by jubilee demonstrations. During the fifty years of her reign millions of the Irish race were destroyed by artificial famine, driven out of their own land or were driven to death on the scaffold or in dungeons for their love of liberty. We desire to recall their fate and commemorate their fidelity and declare again our detestation of that system of government under which such crimes are made possible. After denouncing the Coercion act the resolutions concluded with an assurance of moral, financial, and, if necessary, physical support to the Irish in whatever measure of assistance they may seek to save themselves from complete extermination. Speeches were made and a parody on the jubilee ode was read.

IN BOSTON.

Boston, June 22.—Mayor O'Brien replied to a committee which waited on him and requested him to veto the permit granting to the British subjects the privilege of celebrating the Queen's jubilee in Faneuil Hall last night that he had no power in the premises, so the celebration was held. Probably no meeting was ever held in Boston that created such intense excitement. So bitter were the Irishmen that violence was feared. Before 7 o'clock groups of men and boys began to gather, and their numbers were rapidly augmented until the square was nearly filled with people. In a very few minutes a detail of police arrived. Then another came, and still another, with Deputy Superintendent Burrill in command, till 200 officers were on the ground. Orders were given to keep the walk and the space in front of the entrance to the hall clear. All the late arrivals at the banquet forced their way in carriages through the dense throng, escorted by police. They were loudly hissed at, but no violence was attempted.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

More Changes in the Canadian Customs Tariff.

When Sir Charles Tupper delivered his budget speech it was generally supposed that the tariff resolutions then introduced by him had finally settled the fiscal policy of the country for the present year at least. In about a week thereafter he announced many more changes and on the 14th inst., still another readjustment—a revision in short of his first resolutions. The new list embraces some forty articles, many of which are an advance on the first rate specified by him. There can be no question that these frequent changes in the customs tariff lend to demoralize business throughout the country. Following are the changes proposed by Sir Charles on the date named and which are now in force throughout the Dominion:

Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Cocoa matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, 35 cent. ad valorem.

Harness and saddlery of every description, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen guage and thicker, $13 per ton.

Marble in blocks from the quarry in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over, 10 per cent. ad valorem; and such blocks containing less than 15 cubic feet, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Marble blocks and slabs sawn on more than two sides, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Finished marble and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Opium (drug) $1 per lb.

Tubes not welded, not more than 1½ inches in diameter, of rolled steel, 15 per cent.

Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under half an inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, 1¼ inches in diameter and over, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Composition buttons, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Flasks and phials of less capacity than 8 ounces, 30 per cent.

Flasks and phials of over 8 ounces, 5 cents per doz. and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Boiler and other plate iron reduced to $13 per ton.

Garden rakes 5 cents each and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks, $1 per dozen, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, 15 gauge or closer, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Leather, sole, a specific duty of half a cent per pound, or 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Clay tobacco pipes 35 per cent ad valorem.

Tinsmiths' tools and harness-makers and saddlers' hardware, including currycombs, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

All chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand-painting or drawing, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half a cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 pounds per lineal yard, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel bridge plate, not less than three-eights of an inch thick nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by bridge manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, 12½ per cent.

FREE OF DUTY.

The undermentioned items shall be free of duty:

Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, No. 16 gauge or smaller.

Fire bricks for all processes of manufacture.

Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in diameter or under half an inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.

Books, educational, imported by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind exclusively.

The following export duties are added:

Spruce and elm logs, $1 per thousand feet, board measure.

Wrought iron tubes not otherwise specified, six-tenths of a cent per pound and 30 per cent.

Parts of pianos, 25 per cent.

KOKSILAH SCHOOL.

Examination of Pupils—Honor Roll—Visitors Present.

The half yearly examination of the pupils of Koksilah school was held on the 17th inst. There were present 18 pupils, who acquitted themselves very well in their studies and much satisfaction was expressed by the visitors present at the manner in which the school had been conducted by the teacher Mr. E. J. Campbell, and regret was expressed by the trustees and visitors present that Mr. Campbell was about to leave the district. He carries with him the best wishes of the community. After a sumptuous repast, very kindly provided by the ladies in the neighborhood, had been partaken of, the prizes were awarded as follows: Roll of honor—Alex Blyth, proficiency; Susan A Ryan, deportment; John Mcarun, punctuality and regularity. Two special prizes, awarded by the teacher, were given to Robert Dods for best scholar in third class, and Maggie A. Blyth for spelling. The following visitors were present: Mrs A Blyth, Mrs W Lord, Mrs R S Caron, Mrs G Jones, Mrs W Millett, Mrs Merryfield, Mrs Morphy, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Rostron, Misses Blyth, Miss Mearns, the Trustees, Mr J Mearns and T J Williams, A Blyth and A Monk. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Campbell by the Trustees, and with the singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for the teacher and pupils, the school was dismissed for the holidays.—Com.

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It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. [illegible]

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1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,881,479 14
1884	278,379 65	1,274,397 24	6,844,404 04
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—ALSO—
Jubilee China Ware,
Bianchy's Brandy, Claret, Mather's Whisky.
A. FERGUSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar16 12m

At Cheapside.
JUST ARRIVED,
Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General
Household Furniture,
New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c
Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.
GEO. POWELL & CO.
Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 3m D&W

A. A. AARONSON
ESTAB'D 1877
LICENSED PAWNBROKER
Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson street between Broad and Government.

CHAS HAYWARD
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Langley Street, Victoria.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T.A. ROBINSON
PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO
LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75
No Vacations
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.
☞ Send for circulars.

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood and Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and tall cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent.
Corner John and Government Streets
[illegible] GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

PERU'S EXPOSITION.

SCENES IN THE STREETS OF THE "CITY OF THE KINGS."

Houses of the Peruvian Capital—Lima's Poorer Classes—Iron Barred Windows Everywhere—Tropical Plants of the Exposition—Chilians' Destructiveness.

Passing over one of the Rimac's tributaries we enter and pass through the outskirts of Lima, and stop beneath the covered station, where, alighting, I find myself amid some of the strange and interesting sights of the handsomest city in all South America. The houses that lined the streets on either side, fairly teeming with life, seemed innumerable, and stood so closely that their roofs touched. There is no space around the Limeno's residence for the yard—though many have small, square courts within, more or less unattractive—but we miss the grass plots, flowerbeds and gravel walks which enhance the appearance of our American homes so much. Gardens, however, appear here and there along the streets—invariably, if not public, the property of the upper classes—surrounded by the ever present adobe wall, which detracts much from their natural beauty.

Yet mud is a very important factor in Limeno architecture; deprived of it, the city would be but an unsightly mass of ruins. Over one-half of the houses are built of adobe—sun dried brick—plastered within and without with mud, and roofed mainly with red tiles. A couple of coats of whitewash, in lieu of paint, complete the dwelling. The poorer classes, who form the greater portion of the population, live in houses of bamboo, over which a net work of cane is woven, plastered on all sides with mud, and roofed with bamboo or straw. Lima possesses but two stone buildings—a flour mill and the penitentiary. A few of the fine adobe residences of the aristocracy are, however, fronted with marble and encircled with wooden balconies; and those of the foreign residents are, in a few instances, built of kiln burnt brick—a few being composed of timber. But Lima's archways, her aqueducts, her palace, her cathedrals, her business blocks and public buildings are constructed almost entirely of mud—grimy, unsightly mud everywhere—a city of mud. The reason of this—a feature common to all these countries—is the great scarcity of timber and good stone, the climate and the frequency of earthquakes; for which latter reason, the majority of the dwellings are but one storied. And it may be in place to remark here that the lower windows of all dwellings and buildings, both public and private, in Lima are iron barred—I presume because of the numerous revolutions that occur here so often, with their attendant robberies and bloody street fights.

Another noticeable feature is the extreme cleanliness of the streets and alleys—there is no dirt or refuse to be seen anywhere. The Lima board of health, which evidently understands its business, has efficient aids in its labors, without which it would have a hard time in fighting those diseases that ever infest dirty tropical cities; these indispensable helpers are known in America as "buzzards," and at all hours of the day they can be seen standing on the housetops, their glossy black feathers glistening in the sun, or strutting in the streets and byways, searching for refuse and filth. They are very numerous and increase in numbers each year, as there is a strict law against harming them.

Arriving at length at the entrance of the exposition grounds, I alighted, and paying a paper sole (five cents), entered through the high, iron barred gate. Following one of the many neat gravel walks, bordered with flower beds, for a short distance beneath the heavy foliage, I found myself suddenly in the midst of a perfect wilderness of sweet smelling flowers.

The date, the palm, the banana, the orange, the cocoanut—in fact, nearly all the tropical plants—were here in abundance. Birds of gay plumage, hidden amid the thick foliage or circling in the balmy air, were making the gardens ring with their strange noises. Monkeys, with the concentrated mischief of an American school boy, were scampering about upon all sides. Busts and statues stood in prominent spots; and arbors and cozy seats were scattered in cool and shady places. Numerous fountains were flashing in the sunlight, and flowing from them in every direction, keeping everything green, were small, clear streams with mossy and flowery banks, spanned here and there by rustic bridges, where one could watch the little fishes disporting themselves in the limpid waters beneath. It seemed a little Eden, it was so lovely and fragrant, so cool and refreshing.

Leaving regretfully my shady retreat, I entered the chief building of the four—that in which the Lima exposition was held in 1872, and the one which is also used when the annual fair of Peru takes place. But the buildings have been stripped of almost all their valuables—mostly by the Chilians when in possession of Lima in 1881—and little of interest now remains save a few paintings of South American scenery, which show evidence of great care and considerable talent; some pieces of sculpture, and a great quantity of specimens taken from Peruvian mines—evidence of the wonderful mineral wealth that lies hidden in the bowels of the Andes.

After exploring the other buildings and finding nothing of interest, I passed out into the gardens and visited the wild beasts that were caged in a long, low shed in the southern part of the grounds. But here, as elsewhere, were evidences of the destructive, thieving propensities of the Chilians. Before the capture of Lima these grounds contained specimens of nearly every animal in the world; but, after the valiant Chilians had transported the greater part to Valparaiso—where I saw them some months ago—and began using the rest for targets, their numbers dwindled rapidly to the sorry spectacle they present to-day. These gardens, lovely as they are, bear no comparison, it is said, to the beauty and magnificence they possessed before the arrival of the Chilians, who found it the loveliest spot in all Peru, and left it a shadow of its former self.—Callao (Peru) Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

Good Stone From a Queer Deposit.

A street paving contractor has just engaged $100,000 worth of Dakota paving stone. The prairie region of Dakota is about the last place we would think of going to for stone, and yet the deposit whence this stone is taken is said to be a most wonderful and magnificent formation. It is called a quartzite granite, soft when quarried and easily sawn out, but hardening into a mass flinty and indestructible and non-absorbent. It is pronounced by experts a perfect paving stone. But the strangest thing about it is the formation from which it is taken. This is found about two feet under the prairie soil surrounding Sioux Falls for miles and miles, and when the thin soil, with its stunted growth of grass, is stripped off, there lies the rock, as smooth and level as a floor. The tract contains something like thirty square miles, and the deposit is several hundred feet thick. Through the center of the tract runs the Big Sioux river, whose channel is merely a rift in the rock—a crack formed by the partial splitting of the whole mass. The channel is in shape just like a letter V, and the surface of the deposit extends back for several miles precisely at right angles with the sides of the crevice.—Chicago Herald.

THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves
On the old gray mill, with its gambrel roof,
And the moss on its rotting eaves.
I hear the clatter that jars its walls,
And the rushing water's sound;
And I see the black floats rise and fall
As the wheel goes slowly round.

I rode there often when I was young,
With my grist on the horse before,
And talked with Nellie, the miller's girl,
As I waited my turn at the door.
And while she tossed her ringlets brown,
And flirted and chatted so free,
The wheel might stop or the wheel might go—
It was all the same to me.

'Tis twenty years since last I stood
On the spot where I stand to-day
And Nellie is wed and the miller is dead,
And the mill and I are gray.
But both, till we fall into ruin and wreck,
To our fortune of toil are bound,
And the man goes and the stream flows,
And the wheel moves slowly round.
—Boston Beacon.

A DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS.

What He Says of Muscular Development—Valuable Physiological Hints.

Though once a Scotchman, Director Goldie has been an American for thirty-six years. He says he is 49, but his looks belie him, for they testify that he is not over 35. If the gentle Lycurgus could see him he would embrace him with joy, notwithstanding the slight difference in their methods. For six years Director Goldie was the champion all round athlete of the old Caledonian club. He filled the hair of muscular development at Princeton for sixteen years, and the boys over there plied him with so many questions about this, that and the other that he was forced to study physiology in order not to appear ignorant before his pupils. It made him one of the best of the common sense physiologists in the United States, and he came to his new post at the New York Athletic club house as well equipped for its duties as any man in the world.

"My rule," he says, "is to take the material that comes to my hands and improve it in the natural way."

That is the whole science of modern athletes. Lycurgus did not do that. He took the pick of the lot every time and compelled them all to do one way. Professor Goldie permits his 300 to do 300 ways.

"I can't watch 'em," he declares, "and there's no use making absurd rules that men are not going to keep."

Spoken like Solon.

"The chief trouble with athletes in America," he continues, "is that they overdo athletics. We cannot do the work here that is done in England. It takes more out of us to resist the climatic changes and influences. We are a nervous people, yet we persist in living at high pressure all the time, thus rendering ourselves the more nervous. Americans are forever trying to do their best. It is a great mistake."

"In what other way can you tell what's in a man?"

"By his general methods and condition. I'll give you an instance. At one of our exhibitions Ford surprised himself by vaulting two inches higher than he had ever gone before. I was not surprised. I knew it was in him from what I had seen him do at practice. He never outdid himself in exercising."

"And as for running?"

"The same rule. I never care to see a man do his best before the race. Under no circumstance should he be permitted to test his speed within twenty-four hours of the contest."

A certain well known turfman of this city tries his horses in the morning; they go well enough to win everything, but in the afternoon they invariably lose the race.

"How do you train your jumpers, professor?"

"No two men jump alike. Each has a style of his own and I must insist on every man jumping after the manner that comes natural to him, and gradually bringing that style toward perfection. I have seen excellent jumpers ruin their chances forever by imitating the style of some one whom they admired. The same is true of running. We must not force a man to change his stride too radically. He must be taught how to toe the line and start promptly and with advantage at the sound of the pistol shot—a feat more difficult than the novice would imagine. In sprint races the start is of the utmost importance; an advantage gained in getting away often wins a race."

"What hours do you recommend for taking exercise?"

"Two hours before a meal or two hours after. I don't believe that a man should exercise on an empty stomach—unless, of course, he was brought up that way. Never change a man's habits suddenly. Six o'clock dinner is the bane of athletics in America."

"How about food?"

"Eat any sound food you like and that agrees with you. I like oatmeal and thrive upon it. It might make you sick. If so, don't touch it. You know what is good for you far better than I do."

"Is the shower bath good after exercise?"

"If the water isn't too cold, yes. Never go to extremes. Many constitutions cannot stand the shock of a cold plunge. I think tepid water is best, as a rule."—New York Tribune.

How Mexicans Treat Their Dogs.

The treatment for mad dogs in this country, it is my firm belief, "knocks the Pasteur system hollow." It is simple, too, in the extreme, being based upon one proposition namely, not to let the dogs go mad. From early in the spring until the close of the warm season—if a climate so equable as that of Mexico may be said to have definite seasons—the observer here may note one feature which will remind him strongly of Alexandria and other points of the orient. Just inside the door of every establishment sits a vessel of more or less capacity, fast anchored by a chain, a cord, a rope or a leather thong. The swell shops have showy bowls of china, glass or decorated metal, with handsome chains, and thence the article runs down the scale to the makeshift contrivance of the poor for the same purpose. The other extreme may be seen in the wooden roughly dug out tray, the pipkin of coarse brown earthenware, which may be bought for a cent, or the exempt coal oil can cut down to a suitable height, which stand in the doorways of petty shops or across the grimy threshold of the dark dens of the charcoal sellers. But the use is the same wherever seen, and the tired and thirsty dog who wags his vagabond tail while he laps the merciful, saving water is not so ungrateful as to discriminate in favor of the more costly holder.

Not long ago Mexico was visited by a gentleman of, I may say, a national reputation, who adds to his journalistic and political achievements an enthusiastic and practical crusade in the ranks of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was much pleased with Mexico, save in one respect; he felt moved to inveigh bitterly against the inhumanity of the race. Among other allusions he expressed a bit of disapproval of bull fights. Now, a bull fight is a sport that in my heart of hearts I dote upon; therefore was I moved to a swift defense, and among other points I adduced that of this merciful provision for vagrant dogs, which the enthusiast was fain to admit went far to offset the practice of loading on mules bunches of chickens tied together by the feet, heads down. "All things come round to him who will but wait," and one day when "those other two legged beasts of burden," the peons, shall be emancipated in the spirit as in the letter, the lower order of animals will come to receive more consideration.—City of Mexico Cor. San Francisco [illegible]

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1859. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. july12 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep4

THE OCCIDENTAL,
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fire-proof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments. feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec31

THE GOLD HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fire-proof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.
mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept4 ly J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SORBY,
ARCHITECT.
CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER.
Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

REAL ESTATE.

R. LIPSETT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER, FINANCIAL AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Particular attention given to buying and selling Mining Stocks.
OFFICE—TROUNCE ALLEY, VICTORIA. my10

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
Office—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.
Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.
Office open all night. Consultation free. ap12

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.	Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. T. S. HALL, M. D., C. M.

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. H. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT.
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & CO., 36 FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. june3 D&W

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W. ... HERALD office, Vancouver. [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)
HOME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. { D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan3 ly

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

Notices.

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."
Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Prospecting License for De Courcy Group and Tree Islands, being 480 acres more or less.
THOMAS LLOYD DAVIES.
Victoria, B. C., June 6, 1887. je6 1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a License to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing 960 acres, more or less, situated on Valdez Island, in a bay about 8 miles north of Seymour Narrows, commencing at a stake at the head of the bay, running south half a mile; thence west 3 miles; thence north half a mile; thence east 3 miles to point of commencement.
WILLIAM BARRETTE.
Victoria, June 6, 1887. je6 1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, by Mr. J. Roland Hett, for an order for registration of the title of Susan Sims Ford to the east half of Victoria City Lot No. 842, and that in pursuance of the order made upon the said application I intend to register the title of the said Susan Sims Ford to the said half lot at the expiration of one calendar month from date.
Dated 17th June, 1887. CHAS. J. LEGGATT, Registrar General of Titles.
jel7 1m

Notice To Creditors.

The creditors of A. W. & C. L. Huson are requested to send in their claims, duly certified, to the office of J. H. TODD & SON on or before the 15th day of July next, on which day the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice; and the said assignees will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of said distribution.
J. C. DEVLIN, C. F. TODD. } Assignees.
may14-2mo

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOSEPH A. BOWES, late of Hope, deceased.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above estate are requested to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly verified, on or before the 1st of July, 1887, to Miss S. Bowes, the Executrix, at Hope, or to
THORNTON FELL,
Langley street, Victoria
Solicitor for the Executrix.
Dated May, 1887. my27 1m

Estate of William Lohse, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE will of the deceased, dated 21st, December, 1886, has been admitted to probate by the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and that all persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate are to make payment or application for payment, as the case may be, at the office of Mr. Theodore Davie, corner Bastion and Langley Streets, where a copy of the will can be inspected.
Dated May 21st, 1887.
THOMAS GEIGER.
CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. } Executors.
my 23 THEODORE DAVIE.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, and prompt relief.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. nov1 D&W

Gareshe, Green & Co.
BANKERS
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.
Gold Dust and U. S. Currency
Purchased at highest market rates.
Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers
San Francisco, New York and Canada.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

Kings Head Beer Hall,
JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

HORNING AND WHITE.
BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan13

Ladies' Jubilee Oxfords, French Kid,
Gents' Tenacious Patent Tennis Shoes,
Canadian Lacrosse Shoes in Men's, Youths' and Boys,
English Leggings,
58 doz Ladies' Fancy Slippers, from $1.25 to $6.50 per pair, no equal on the Coast.
Burt's Shoes always on hand, to be had only at

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,
FORT STREET.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'.
All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.
mar14

TURNER, BEETON & COMP'Y.

Landing ex "Huasquina," from London,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
English and Scotch Ale,
DUBLIN STOUT.
Old Tom and Holland's Gin, Plymouth Gin,
Champagne Vineyard Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Whisky,
Deutz & Geldeman Champagne,
Sherry, Port, Claret, Sauterne,
Ginger Ale, Maraschino,
Lime Juice Cordial, Curacoa,
Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy.
Tin Plates and Cannery Supplies.
COARSE AND FINE SALT,
Doulton Vitrified Drain Pipes, Sinks, Etc.
jel1

Land Applications.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Cabbage Island, containing four or five acres of land, more or less, situated in the west bay of Tumbo Island.
ISSACE PATTON.
April 28, 1887. ap28 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:
Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 60 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 100 chains to N. E. corner of Section 52, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.
R. E. JACKSON.
Victoria, B. C. 6th Dec. 1886. dec 8 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on East side of upper Columbia Lake, on a small Creek about 2½ miles South of Armstrong Creek; the South East corner of said land to commence at an initial stake on said Creek and run thence North ½ mile, thence West ¼ mile to shore of lake, thence South ½ mile along lake shore and thence East ¼ mile to initial stake.
WM. HARDIE.
Columbia Lakes, Kootenay B. C. April 30th 1887. my 27-law-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:
Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.
M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing (168) one hundred and sixty eight acres situated on Bowen Island, more particularly described as follows:—
Commencing at the northeast corner of our claim, lately purchased from J. Kerr; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains, thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.
CROFT & ANGUS.
Per H. A. Harrison.
Victoria, April 16, 1887. ap16 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:
Commencing at northwest corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due west 80 chains, more or less, to Sooke river, thence southerly following Sooke river to the north boundary of Section 49, Sooke District; thence N. E. along said boundary-line to the northeast corner of said Section 49; thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of Sections 49, 48, 47, 46, Sooke District, thence easterly along the north boundaries of Sections 50, 51, and 52 to western boundary of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north to point of commencement.
MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON.
Victoria, B.C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office, Broad street.
R. MALLANDAINE.
R. T. WILLIAMS.
Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT,
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.
PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures Bed-wetting), Regular Pad, $2.00, Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.50.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; B. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley, and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine
OF
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

RUPTURE.
Egan's New Scientific Truss

After 15 years of labor and trial, on this appliance, it is now perfect, will hold any case of Hernia, during hardest work or severest strain. In running, jumping or lifting. CURED RUPTURE where all others failed even to hold. The proprietor of this paper has evidence of these facts. Send Stamps for treatise, containing your neighbor's testimony, price list, etc. Please mention this paper, describe your rupture, and say if it comes down, and if on right, left, or both sides, also kind of work you do.
Address DR. J. Y. EGAN, Hernia Specialist, Toronto, Canada. [illegible] D&W

TOWN OF FARWELL.
Lots for Sale.
ALLSOP & MASON.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY
Shortest, Quickest,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT,
THE BEST ROUTE,
TO
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.
Daily Solid Through Trains
FROM
VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
Through Second-class Sleepers
FREE OF CHARGE.
LOWEST RATES
Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.
When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.
Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates.
No Transfers.
For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the
Canadian Pacific Navigation Company
whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.
G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. E. MUNRO, Ticket Agent.
D. E. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

To San Francisco, Cal.,
BY WAY OF THE
OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.
THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.
Quicker in Time Than Any Other Route between
VICTORIA & SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Victoria daily, except Sunday, at 6 a.m.
Arrive in San Francisco at 10:10 a.m.
Through Time 59 hours.
ONLY TWENTY MILES STAGING between Ashland and Cole's.
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS between Portland and Ashland, Cole's and San Francisco.
Fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco—Limited First Class, $32; unlimited, $30; limited emigrant, $15.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent.
je8

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 7.
Taking effect June 1st, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.
VICTORIA TO
Vancouver and Moodyville.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.
Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 13:00 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass.
Thursday at 7 o'clock.
Steamers for HOPE and WAY LANDINGS leave New Westminster every Monday. For CHILLIWHACK and WAY LANDINGS every Thursday and Saturday.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.
Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.
G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.
March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.
WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE
THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
ALAMEDA,
July 1 .... at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
FOR HONOLULU.
The magnificent steamer "Australia," July 6.
For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co
COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for
Hongkong via Yokohama
City of New York .... June 18, 3 p.m.
City of Sydney .... July 21, 3 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro .... Aug. 13, 3 p.m.
For New York via Panama.
Steamers will sail 1st and 15th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

GENERAL
PASSENGER AGENCY.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
To or from Great Britain or the Continent.
Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.
HALL & GOEPEL.
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Hudson's Bay Company.

A Supply of Campbell & Cochrane's **CLUB SODA**

Just received; also of the following brands of

HAVANA CIGARS:

Caliope, Picator, Oscar Yamander, Intrinidad, Henry Clay, Manuel Garcia.

Sole Agents for the following **DOMESTIC CIGARS**: Leader, La Re Gorria, Arabi, Bayadera, Cariisima.

Also for **Duke's Cameo Cigarettes** and **Lemp's St. Louis Beer.**

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—"Ruddygore" to-night.

—Boating Suits at Jeffree's. *

—Kurtz's Jubilee Cigars are now ready.*

—"Ruddygore" at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

—A large assortment of summer ties now opening at Jeffree's. *

—The sale of seats for the opera to-night is very large.

—Men's and Boys' Holland Coats, to Jeffree's. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—The Vancouver Licensing Board has refused renewals to the holders of eleven liquor licenses. Forty were granted.

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a genuine COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—The dust on the streets is simply intolerable. The manner in which the sprinkling is done is ditto.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St. *

—A fire broke out in rear of the City Hotel, New Westminster, yesterday. It was discovered ere it had gained much headway and speedily extinguished.

—The Pyke-Winston opera troupe will play at Vancouver next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Fifty emigrants from the east for Port Angeles, arrived over the C. P. R. a few days ago.

—Mr. Ed. Dickinson, the popular purser on the Vancouver route for a long time, has been changed to the Fraser river route.

—A well selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY's, Fort street, near Douglas. *

—Awake, O Happy Nation! National song and chorus, composed in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee For sale at M. W. WAITT & Co.'s. *

—No need of spoiling your hands or injuring your finest fabrics, if you will use Pendray & Co.'s "QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP."

RAFFLE.—All persons holding tickets in the raffle for Broadwood Piano will please call at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store before the 30th inst. *

—CLEAR THE TRACK—Give Pendray & Co.'s QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP a show; it is the best ever offered to the public as a laundry and toilet soap combined; try it.*

—Tomb and Headstones, Monuments, in Marble, imported and local Granite, Mantle pieces and Wash Stands in Marble, artistically executed, and at reasonable rates, at George Rudge's Marble Works, Douglas street, Victoria. Call and see specimens of work.

—The Ritbet reached Ladner's Landing on Thursday afternoon, some 30 hours late, having been delayed in consequence of the severe gale blowing up the gulf for the past three or four days.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, JOS. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—The passengers who arrived by the Abyssinia on their way east expressed themselves as delighted with their trip to Vancouver and thence by the C. P. R. through Canadian territory.

—D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co.'s. Prepaid passages at most favorable rates. Every berth secured on sale. *

—A garden party and strawberry festival will be given in Lady Douglas' grounds, James Bay, on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

—Athletic Suits at Jeffree's. *

—NEW ARRIVALS—Gents' English leggings in great variety; also DAY & MARTIN's celebrated blacking, in tins and bottles, at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson, St. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The many American ladies who were here during the Jubilee festivities were the subject of much favorable comment from connoisseurs in the tender line for their handsome faces and figures and stylish apparel. We believe they were from the Sound.

—Our clerical friends from the east, many of whom started for home this morning, were delighted with their visit, and carry away with them pleasant recollections of their stay in the Queen City. The various points of interest were visited, His Worship Mayor Fell acting as cicerone to ex-Mayor McMurrich, of Toronto, and other guests. Many expressed their intention of coming again and remaining longer.

Drowning Accident.

A sad case of drowning occurred today at Pike Lake, Highland District, whereby two young lads, Fred Maltby and Thomas Deakin, lost their lives. The young lads went into the lake for a swim, and at 1 o'clock they were called for dinner by Mr. Deakin, sr. Receiving no reply to his calls he went to the lake and there found their hats and boat floating in the water. The bodies were not to be found. The police of the city were notified and a detachment was sent out with grappling irons.

Attractions at Fulton Market.

Residents of the city, as well as visitors, should not miss the opportunity of visiting Fulton Market, Johnson street, where are to be seen a collection of monkeys, trained; speaking parrots, mocking birds, English thrusher, black birds and sterlings, magpies, and many other species of the singing and feathered tribe. Tourists in want of souvenirs can do no better than give this place a call.

The Opera Last Night.

A fair sized house greeted the Pyke-Winston Opera Company at the Victoria last night. The play, the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," is said to be one of their best productions. Miss Winston in her role of the King acted her part charmingly. Miss Manfred and Miss Kate Marchi in the roles of an ideal Queen and Donna Irene sustained their parts admirably, deservedly receiving repeated rounds of applause for the excellence of their singing. The character of the Marchioness was taken by Miss Eva Norman and admirably sustained. Louis De Lange, as Don Sancho, carried the audience by storm. In his role of Cervantes Mr. C. M. Pyke had an opportunity for displaying the power of his fine voice, an effort which the audience were not slow to appreciate. The character of Premier, by Mr. Harry Norman, was creditably sustained. To-night the new opera by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, "Ruddygore," will be produced here for the first time, and will be patronized, no doubt, by a full house.

Game in British Columbia.

Senator Macdonald, in giving evidence before Senator Schultz's committee of enquiry as to the natural products of Manitoba and the Northwest, as well as that of British Columbia, described the "kamass" as being the most valuable indigenous food product of the Rocky Mountain region. It grew to the height of the onion, and in great abundance, and was in use altogether by the Indians till they began the cultivation of the potato. It was valuable even now because it was fit for food two months before the potato. Large numbers of deer were killed in British Columbia for the hide only. All the fur-bearing animals were found west of the Rocky Mountains. He recommended dried salmon as being a cheaper food ration to the Northwest Indian than any other kind.

Opium Smuggling.

Geo. Cannon was arrested at Oakland, having 386 boxes of smuggled opium in his trunk. He claimed to be a blacksmith from Omaha, and that when he was departing for the west he was informed he could make a large commission by taking a quantity of opium which had just arrived at Minneapolis from Winnipeg. He denied all knowledge of parties to whom opium was to be delivered. Cannon is supposed to be connected with the Detroit opium ring. The seized opium is supposed to have been received at Victoria from China, and taken thence over the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg. It crossed the border in Manitoba and made its way to California by way of Minneapolis and Omaha.

Vancouver City.

The contract for the erection of Lady Stephen's block, on Hastings street, Vancouver, has been awarded to Mr. Fox, contractor in that city, and work thereon begun this morning. The building will be of red brick, with cut stone front. It will be a very handsome edifice. The cost when completed, will be in the neighborhood of $15,000. Mr. T. C. Sorby is the architect.

Work on the C. P. R. Co.'s hotel at Vancouver is being pushed on with much vigor. Mr. Sorby has been instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the internal fixtures and fittings, so as to have it ready for the reception of guests early in October.

The First Cargo.

The first train with a portion of the cargo of the Abyssinia and passengers from Asia arrived in Winnipeg on Friday night. The *Sun* says the locomotive was decorated with the national colors of the Flowery Land, brought direct from Hongkong, which were transferred from one locomotive to another at the end of each division and were placed in front of the engine going east as a message from the Mongolian to the Caucasian.

A State Ball in Ottawa.

The Governor-General gave a State ball at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, last week. It was a brilliant affair, there being fully eight hundred ladies and gentlemen present, amongst whom were Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mara, Mr. and Miss Chisholm, Messrs. Baker, Shakespeare, Gordon and Reid and Senators Macdonald and McInnes of British Columbia.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS! JERSEYS!—The latest styles received this day at the "Lansdowne House," Yates Street.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Prop.

In the Park.

To-morrow afternoon in Beacon Hill Park the band of H. M. S. Triumph will play the following programme:

Overture... "Evening in Autumn"... E. Boullion
Serenade... "Standchen"... F. Schubert
Valse... "Toki and Hanna"... A. Agius, B. M
Selection... "Iolanthe"... Sir A. Sullivan
Piccolo Solo. "Dance de Satyrs". Chas. Le Thiere
Grand March. "The Queen's Jubilee". G. Watson

Just in Time for the Jubilee.

Ladies' fine kid pump sole boots, slippers and sandals for dancing, in great variety, from Seller, Lewin & Co., of Philadelphia. Bottom prices, at the B C. Boot and Shoe Store, opposite post-office. H. MANSELL. *

Contract Awarded.

The contract for the construction of the Red River Valley Railway to the boundary has been awarded to Hugh Ryan for $780,000. Work will be commenced immediately. Manitoba is evidently in earnest.

Jubilee Services

Will be held in St. Paul's, Esquimalt, next Sunday. Matins at 10:30; Holy Communion, 11. The preacher on the occasion will be the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven. Evening song at 7 o'clock.

Cheap.

The song and chorus with piano part of Awake! O Happy Nation, price 10c. Also two beautiful new songs at C. A. Lombard & Co.'s, Government street.

Maple Syrup

Direct from the grove of Frelligsburg; the first of the season, NEUFELDER & Ross. *

They're Come.

The Jubilee number of the *West Shore* just received.

B. C. [illegible] Co.

PERSONALS.

Mr T C Sorby, architect, Vancouver, is in the city to-day on professional business.

Mr A M Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, accompanied by Mrs Burgess and his private secretary, have reached Banff on their way to this city.

The Hon Thomas White will not start for the coast for three or four weeks yet.

Mr Harry Morris, who has been employed in the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg, has resigned his position to accept that of assistant engineer on one of the Pacific ocean steamers plying between Victoria and Yokohama.

Mr Henry Bell, who for some time acted as manager to Mr J B Ferguson, Government street, has been admitted a partner into the business of Parsons & Ferguson, Winnipeg. The style of the new firm will hereafter be Parsons, Bell & Co., the other partner being Mr Hen'sy.

Dangerously Ill.

Charles B. Sweeney, a well-known pioneer Fraser river steamboat engineer, is now lying dangerously ill in the hospital at Seattle with cancer of the stomach. Back in the sixties he ran on Fraser river with Capts. Irving and Fleming, and in the seventies first came to the Sound to run the Eliza Anderson for Capt. Finch and the Wrights. There is not a real pioneer in this city but who knows Charley Sweeney, and the old volunteer firemen will remember him as associated with the department sixteen years ago.

LATER.—This afternoon we learn that the above gentleman died Thursday. He was 57 years of age and a native of New York. He leaves a wife and several grown-up children.

Base Ball.

The Portland base ball club will leave that city July 1st for the Sound to cross bats with the Reds, of Seattle, on the 2nd and 4th. On the 5th they will again meet the Reds at Tacoma in a contest for the $250 base ball prize, offered by the Fourth of July Committee of that city. Possibly the Portlands will visit this city before returning.

The Seattle *P.-I.* of Wednesday has the following: Mr. W. R. Thornell received a telegram from the Captain of the Amity base ball club of Victoria, stating that it would be impossible for them to accept the challenge of the Reds to play a match game of ball at Beacon Hill on Saturday, the 25th. This news proved quite a disappointment to the Reds, who are anxious to play a game with their British cousins.

Gladstone Cigars.

H. M. S. Caroline.

The Tacoma *Ledger* says that Mayor Town, of Tacoma, received a letter on the 19th inst. from Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour stating that he would send the British ship Caroline, Captain Sir William Wiseman, to Tacoma on the 2nd of July and remain till the 6th of the present month. This is a very graceful act on the part of the Admiral, and one our American cousins of Tacoma will fully appreciate.

The Caroline leaves to-morrow for Cowichan, and thence to Vancouver, where she will arrive about Wednesday.

Tacoma's Celebration.

The managers of the gigantic celebration of July 4th, 5th and 6th are energetically pushing their work forward, and success is certain to crown their efforts. Tacoma will, we believe, contain more people on those three days than ever before. Victoria will send a solid delegation. As for the sports they are many and varied; but in the firemen's tournament, for which over $1000 in prizes are offered, the major part of interest will center.

Tony Cigars.

Appointment.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 21st says that Captain Henry Weber, formerly the master of the steamship Zelandia, has been appointed by William Pierce, head of the great shipbuilding firm of John Elmer & Co., of Glasgow, the management of the fleet of steamers at Vancouver, which has been put on to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway in the route across the Pacific to China and Japan.

Black and Tan Cigars.

The Mexico.

Everybody is pleased that this favorite steamship is again on the 'Frisco route. Her last trip up was a little lengthier than usual, but Capt. Huntington states the delay was caused by heavy head winds. The Mexico has just come out of the San Francisco dry dock looking as neat as a pin. She has been freshly coppered and painted, and runs better than ever before.

From M. Sullivan, M. D., President of the Medical Association of Canada: Kingston, Oct. 19, 1883.—From conversations with Mr. Laurance, examination of his accurate, varied and highly finished glasses, together with observation of cases benefitted, I have pleasure in strongly recommending him as a gentleman worthy of entire confidence. M. SULLIVAN, M. D. B. Laurance's spectacles sold only by D. E. Campbell, Fort street. *

After the Battle.

The field guns used at the sham fight were removed from Agricultural Hall this morning by a detachment of sailors of the navy, who looked were pretty in white suits as they marched through Government street. The guns were placed in boats at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf and towed to Esquimalt by a steam launch. A large crowd viewed the proceedings.

Coming to Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The following is the list of passengers for Victoria by the steamer Geo. W. Elder, which sailed this morning: Y J Bundage, W D Clauson, Josephine Sparrow, S Pierce, Jas Donaldson, M Tietjen, H N Short, Miss H M Webster and Rev H Derden.

Good Investments.

We have several FIRST CLASS BUSINESSES for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should first call on us. PICKERING & Co., Fort street, box 634. *

Committed Suicide.

YALE, June 24.—A man named Jake Reynolds committed suicide early this morning. He was employed as a blacksmith by the C. P. R. Co. here. He leaves a wife.

Profitable Business.

During a discussion on customs house estimates, in the Commons, it was stated that it was generally known in Montreal that special agent Wolff, who was in Victoria a few weeks ago, had made from $35,000 to $40,000 out of seizures in the last three years.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

Acknowledged Everywhere

That Johnston & Murphy are the best manufacturers of Men's Fine Boots and Shoes on the American continent. A large supply for the present season just received by their agent—see them.

H. MANSELL, B. C. Boot & Shoe Store, opposite post office. *

—Balbriggan Underwear at Jeffree's.*

The Turf.

The races at the Driving Park yesterday were witnessed by a large number of spectators. The sport was exciting as the races were keenly contested.

The first race for running horses, two-year-olds, was won by Black's Watchman. The entries were, Millington's May Hastings, Elrick's Beu, Lascelle's Mollie.

The second race was a running race free for all, won by Bryant's Irish Maid, the only other entry being McCarthy's Billy.

In the third race for three minute horses, there were Custer's Kitty, Dalby's Island Belle, Davis' Donna. The race was won by Island Belle.

There were other races to be run for this afternoon, when the attendance again was considerable. Under the management of Mr. J. R. Tait the driving park is becoming attractive to the lovers of sport and the turf.

Dr. Hickey, Staff Surgeon, R. N., with Mrs. Hickey and child, leaves on Monday night by the C. P. R. and Dominion steamship line for a year's holiday in England.

Mr. V. Hall, district manager at Seattle for the Postal Telegraph Co., is in the city on business.

Mr J G Morgan, of Winnipeg, manager of the New York Life Insurance Co. for Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, is in the city and registered at the Driard. Mr. Morgan represents a first class company; knows it, and accordingly makes a big push for business.

Our Visitors.

The Winnipeg excursionists are loud in their praise of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the C. P. N. Co. for the handsome manner in which these corporations have treated them. In Victoria a number of the visitors were, and are, entertained at private houses. His Worship Mayor Fell has been most active in his attention to the sojourners, a compliment we are bound to say will be returned to Victoria's representatives when they go east. The Admiral and officers of the fleet have also been vigilant in their desire to please. We are likely to have many of the strangers with us for a few days longer, and no doubt they will be right royally treated.

Two Funerals.

The funeral of the late Cassimir Ragazzoni took place this afternoon from his late residence and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. A large concourse of relatives and friends and members of the I. O. O. F. followed the remains to the grave. The pall-bearers were A. Bossi, G. Bossi, J. Stephens, Jas. Doughty, Sr., Jas. Doughty, Jr., and J. Ford.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Burgess took place this afternoon from the residence of Mr. J. S. Shopland, Foul Bay. The Rev. Mr. Starr was the officiating clergyman. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Shopland, Nichols, Bennett and Shears.

Commissioner for Alaska.

The President has appointed James Sheakley, of Greenville, Pa., Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to reside at Wrangel, vice Geo. P. Thiris, declined.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

Queen's Jubilee

ALL KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF ONWARD Assembly are earnestly requested to attend the regular meeting on Saturday Evening, June 25th, as there is important business to be transacted, also election of officers for ensuing six months. Come one, come all.
June24-2t — E. HALLIT, R. Secretary.

MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED MILLINERY BUSINESS With a fully ASSORTED STOCK *IN A GOOD LOCATION.*

Enquire at C. Strouss & Co., Wharf street. je24-1w.

Garden Fete!

By the kind permission of LADY DOUGLAS, the Ladies of the R. E. C. C. will hold a Garden Fete and Strawberry Festival, IN HER GROUNDS, ON Friday, 25th June, from 2 till 6.

Admission 25 cents. Ice Cream 10 cents. Strawberries and Cream 10 cents. Children under 6 free.

Games will be provided for young and old. All are generally invited to attend. A Band of Music will be in attendance. je25 td

Direct from the East!

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, June 28th, 1887.

LEW JOHNSON'S

BLACK BABY BOY

COLORED COMBINATION.

KING LAUGH MAKERS!

100 LAUGHS IN 100 MINUTES.

Two Hours of Mirth, Music and Minstrelsy.

Everything new and pleasing. New Songs, new Jokes, new Farces, new Dances, and new Ideas of pleasing the amusement going public. ADMISSION—$1 and 75 cents. Seats on sale at M. W. Waitt's Book Store.

NEW TO-DAY.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

Tuesday, June 28, 11 a. m.,

I have been instructed by Mr. WM. IRVINE to sell by Auction, on the premises,

Pembroke and Chambers Sts., Spring Ridge,

The north half of Section 65, Chambers and Pembroke streets, and Lot C adjoining on Pembroke street. On this property is erected a commodious and substantial hard finished House, containing six rooms, also Stable and Outhouses. The House is erected on a nice elevation and commands a magnificent view of country to the north, west and east.

The other portion of the land is used as a GRAVEL AND SAND PIT, the quality of which is well known to all builders and contractors.

This is first class investment for persons owning teams.

—ALSO—

5 good Team Horses, 2 Wagons and Harness, 2 Clipper Mowing Machines, 2 Clipper Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Chaff Cutter, etc.

For further particulars, apply to
je20 — G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

Farm, NEAR Gordon Head.

Tuesday, June 28, 11 a. m.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein and dated the 11th day of February 1887, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Walkem, I will sell at my Salesroom, Fort and Langely Streets, all the following Freehold and Personal Property, viz:—

14 ACRES of land, being part of Lot No. 4 of Subdivision No. 2 of Section 35, Victoria District, as per plan deposited in the Land Registry office at Victoria, No. 156, with all buildings and improvements thereon consisting of a Five Roomed Cottage, 35x24; a Barn 30x16; 6 Chicken Houses, surrounded by high picket fence, and a garden under crop. About 1½ acres is cleared and under fence. All the buildings are new and in first class order. Also on the property a quantity of Lumber.

72 pieces 4 x 4 — 21 feet long.
160 pieces 1 x 4 x 6 — 21 feet long.
86 pieces 1 x 12 — 22 feet long.

And a large quantity of Pickets, 8 feet long.

Also a quantity of Garden and Carpenter's Tools, 1 Platform Spring Wagon, and a Lot of Household Furniture, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., that will be brought in from the Farm the day before sale.

This is a beautifully located piece of Land, about four miles from Victoria, on the Gordon Head Road. There is a lovely view of the Straits and San Juan Island, and a good road to the property. Also a never failing Well of Spring water.

This is a good show for a workingman with a small capital to secure a good home and investment.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. BYRNES,
jun18 — Auctioneer.

Caledonia Dye Works,

DOUGLAS STREET,
NEXT TO ROYAL HOTEL.

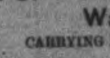
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to do all kinds of—

CLEANING AND DYEING.

Particular attention paid to dyeing Blankets, Shawls, Ladies and Gentlemen's clothing, Feathers, Silk Fringe, Lace, Velvets, China Crape and Paisley Shawls, Damask Curtains, and Piece goods.
June24- — JAMES ALLISON.

For Fort Simpson and Way Ports.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.



THE STEAMER

"BARBARA BOSCOWITZ"

Will sail from Spratt's Wharf

On SATURDAY Evening, June 25, AT 6 O'CLOCK, P.M.

For Fort Simpson, and all way ports. No freight received on the wharf after 6 o'clock p. m. on Friday, June 24.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. D. WARREN, Agent.
je21 — Wharf street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. COMP'Y

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

June 25, - - - - MEXICO.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p.m. Friday 24th June

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents,
Wharf Street, Victoria. — je23

Choppers & Graders

WANTED.

100 Choppers and Graders

Wanted to work on the

Seattle & Lake Shore R'y

Apply to THOS. EARLE & CO.,
Victoria, June 1 — SEATTLE

WANTED.

A Teacher for the Quamichan Public School. Salary $55. Application, with Testimonials, to be addressed to Secretary Trustees on or before 25th June.

JOHN H. ROBOTHAM, Secretary.

Quamichan, June 20. — je20 td

3000 NEW BOXES,

Suitable for Fruit Packing.

For sale by
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
je17 1m — Yates Street.

REMOVAL.

S. C. BURRIS, ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Corner Government and Broughton Streets, Rooms, 7, 8 and 9 Hamley Building. je18

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

In Victoria District.

300 ACRES, INCLUDING GOOD SWAMP and Uplands, good Dwelling House and Barns; suitable for Sheep-raising. For particulars, address W. P. O. Box 136. Price $8,500. Part can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. je8

P. H. DONOVAN,
ARCHITECT.

Office Fort street between Blanchard and Quadra. — VICTORIA, B. C.

BOUCHERAT & CO.

OFFER TO THE TRADE EX "HUASQUINA":

Benedictine in bottles and ½ do.
Pousse Cafe in stone jars
Curacoa,
Chartreuse,
Maraschino,
Kirsh Wasser,
Assorted Liqueurs in white bottles,
Assorted do. in fancy caraffes.
Capers, Nonpareilles,
Mushrooms, French,
Green Peas, do.
Sardines, French, Albert's, qr & halfs
G. H Mum's Champagne, extra dry,
Clicquot's do., extra dry, and Ordinaire,
L. Röederer's do.
Burgundies, Sparkling and Still,
Clarets and Sauternes,
Sherries and Ports,
Ginger and Cherry Brandies,
Angostura and Orange Bitters, etc. etc.

Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

VALISES AND SATCHELS

The Finest Line in Town, Selling at Cost Prices, to make room for Fresh Supply of Boots, daily expected.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Baker's Boot & Shoe Store, - Government St

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.
feb11

Do I Want the Earth?

Oh, no: It's my brother Ike in Cincinnati, wants that.

CAMERON Wants CASH.

And WILL GIVE in exchange for a limited amount of the same.

MENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c.

Mechanics' Cash Store
48 JOHNSON STREET.
mar14

DELICIOUS!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are again making their celebrated

ICE CREAM!

And are prepared to supply the public in quantities to suit, by the glass, quart or gallon.

STEITZ BROS.,
YATES STREET. — my13

Just Arrived,

40,000 CHOICE

Tahiti Oranges.

For sale in lots cheap.
je14 — SIMON LEISER.

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 530.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,
YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.
jan 10

J. P. DAVIES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Closing Out Sale.

Monday, June 27, 11 a. m.,

We have received instructions from MRS. CROSSEN to sell, at her Store.

YATES STREET,

THE BALANCE OF

STOCK-IN-TRADE

FIXTURES, &c.

Consisting of:

Men's, Women's, Misses, Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Clothing, Underclothing, Hats, Rubber Goods, Sundries, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.
je14 — JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Victoria Water Works

Regulation By-Law.

Until otherwise ordered by the Water Commissioner by notice to be published seven days before taking effect, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September, both inclusive in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Water Works shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling except during the hours between five o'clock in the evening on the respective days mentioned and nine o'clock in the next following morning, namely:

In YATES STREET WARD, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In JAMES' BAY WARD, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In JOHNSON STREET WARD, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Water Works shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside of the limits of the said city. Consumers of water of the said Water Works will please note the above and govern themselves accordingly, as the Bylaw will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May 27, 1887. — may27

Executors' Settlement.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of E. W. BRINK are requested to make immediate payment to Charles Pennie, at Pennie's Station, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly verified, to the same person on or before the 10th day of July, 1887.

CASH TENDERS

Will be received by the same person up to the 1st July, 1887, for the following Stock:

One hundred head of Beef Cattle, more or less, between two and four years old.

One hundred and fifty head of Breeding Cattle, and

Fifty Head of Breeding Horses.

All bids to be approved or rejected at discretion of the subscribers.

J. C. BOIME,
C. A. SEMLIN, — Executors.
CHAS. PENNIE,

Ashcroft, B. C., June 15, 1887. — je20-jul10

Occidental Hotel.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned having disposed of the goodwill and business of the Occidental Hotel to Mr. William Croft, desires to thank the public for the generous patronage bestowed upon him, and to request a continuance of the same to his successor.

All accounts to date to be paid to the undersigned, who will also settle outstanding bills to date.

JOSEPH BAYLEY.

Victoria, June 20th, 1887.

Having assumed the proprietorship of the Occidental Hotel, corner of Wharf and Johnson streets, I beg to notify my friends and the general public that I will endeavor to keep the house up to a high standard of excellence, and solicit your patronage.

WILLIAM CROFT.

Victoria, June 20, 1887. — je21-lm-lw

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 51
WHOLE Number 155

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—John Welch, who escaped from the New Westminster gaol, is still at large.

—The wreckers are at work on the Barnard Castle and hope to have her afloat in a few days.

—The Royal City Mills sawed a log recently whose diameter at one end was 76 inches and at the other end 86 inches.

—The City of Peking on her last trip from Hongkong occupied 26 days; from Yokohama 16½ days.

—Captain Hayes is building another steamer to run with the Cline between Windermere and Donald.

—William Ryan was taken to the hospital from Illecillewaet last Wednesday with a broken leg.

—The government has wisely refused to give a jubilee bonus to its employees, or the member of the Commons or Senators.

—Six children were born in Tacoma last Sunday. No such event ever occurred in Victoria on one day, and Tacoma is not very large either.

—Ten cars of eastern freight arrived Thursday morning. Among this freight is a car-load of iron work consigned to Larkin & Connolly, Esquimalt.

—Telephone lines are being erected on the property of the Vancouver Coal Co., and connecting the works with the loading wharves.

—William Orr, a miner employed in the East Wellington Colliery, had his leg broken on Monday morning by a fall of rock from the roof of his stall.

—It is reported that an order-in-council has been passed dispensing with the services of T. E. Peck, for many years a sub-collector of customs at Nanaimo.

—John Harris, who stabbed "Cariboo" Joe on the 7th at the Gladstone Inn, New Westminster district, has been sent up for trial. Joe has recovered.

—Buchanan & Ferguson are moving their mill from Illecillewaet west to the 13th siding. They can give employment to 100 men in the mill and timber limits.

—The amendments to the Chinese restriction have passed the Senate on a vote of 30 to 14. The clause allowing free entrance of Chinese married women was struck out.

—The Oregon Improvement Company are selling on an average at present 600 tons of coal daily. The supply on hand has diminished by 12,000 tons during the past month.

—The schooner Sapphire has cleared from Halifax for Victoria. She is in command of Captain Cox. A number of Haligonians are on board destined for British Columbia.

—Sir Adolph Caron has stated that Col. Gray, ex-M. P.P. for West York, has not been appointed commandant of "C" battery, as Col. Holmes has held that appointment since 1883.

—A dispatch from Ottawa states that the sentence of death pronounced upon Shearer, the New Westminster murderer, has been committed to imprisonment for life.

—Section 4, containing that "obnoxious" clause of the Inter-state Commerce law, relative to long and short hauls, which was suspended for seventy-five days, comes into effect again July 7th.

—Mr. Herbert Kent, of Waitt & Co.'s music store, Government street, has converted sets of musical escouses into a V. R. with a crown in the centre. The design is a pretty one and attracted attention.

—The purser of the Elder refused to take one of the Chinese that arrived by the Abyssinia. The scars on his head did not correspond with the brands on his bill of lading. Consequently he will remain in British Columbia.

—Walter Miller, son of Mr. Miller, the Vancouver postmaster, fell from the C. P. R. wharf, and being unable to swim, would have been drowned had not a man, named Charles Seydone, gallantly jumped in and saved him.

—From present indications many in this city will go over to Tacoma for the celebration of July 4th, 5th and 6th. The affair is going to be on a gigantic scale, $10,000 being already subscribed for expenses and prizes.

—Twenty thousand packages of tea and a large quantity of other merchandise had been discharged from the Abyssinia up to Wednesday night. When the vessel is unloaded she will go over to Departure Bay and take on coal to make up the balance of her cargo.

—Many Victorians who carry a few thousand dollars of insurance on their lives think that a wonderful thing. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, carries $650,000 life insurance. Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, carries $150,000.

—The question has been asked us why the sham battle is not to be at and about the foot of the hill, so as to give the general public a chance to view the scene from the top of the hill? Simkins at our elbow says it is because the bould soldier boys don't want to be looked down upon. Good reason, isn't it?

—McLeod *Gazette*: Superintendent Steele and fifty men left Lethbridge on Sunday evening by special train for Swift Current, there to wait further orders. It is rumored that the destination of the troop is Battleford, not British Columbia. The Indians in that part of the country are reported to be in an unsettled state.

—The Beaver in bringing a tow of logs for Mr. W. P. Sayward's mill into the harbor this morning ran on a reef where she remained until floated off at high tide. She also ran into the wharf of the H. B. Co., but as her speed was slow she committed no serious damage. Small craft in the vicinity began to move out of her way at a lively rate fearing annihilation by the pioneer steamer of the Pacific Coast.

—The C. P. R. has issued a new folder which shows the position occupied by Canada on the face of the globe. Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australia are also shown. Victoria, Vancouver, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, as well as the Eastern Canadian cities, are brought out in prominent letters, and the lines connecting these points are clearly indicated.

—Discussing the C. P. R. route to China the San Francisco *Call* says that the Canadian route has two governments behind it. Political as well as commercial considerations are involved in its struggle for trade. If it can make itself the Pacific landing place for the trade of Asia with Great Britain, a point will be secured in favor of the maintenance of the colonial connection and a simultaneous blow will be struck at the [illegible]

—Mr. W. H. Lomas, Indian agent, in conjunction with the residents of Cowichan, has arranged for Indian Jubilee sports at Cowichan Bay on the 28th inst., (Coronation Day.) H.M.S. Conquest will be present.

—John Demery, a Canadian, familiarly known as "Snowshoe Jack," and well known all over the coast as far north as Alaska, fell over the railing of a bridge at San Louis Obispo, Cal., on the night of the 10th instant, and broke his back.

—In the Commons, Hon. Mr. Foster has stated that the government has not yet received any notice of instructions having been issued by Secretary Fairchild to the U. S. revenue cutters in respect of seizures of vessels in Behring's Sea.

—Mr. W. C. Van Horne states to representatives of the eastern press that British Columbia during his late visit was looking its best, and that a large emigration was pouring into it. In Manitoba and the Northwest the crops never looked better. The cargo of the Abyssinia amounted to 283 car loads. The Parthia and Batavia follow with full cargoes, and it had been found necessary to charter an extra vessel to sail between the Parthia and the Batavia to carry the freight which was offering.

—In the Senate, on the third reading of the bill relating to the New Westminster branch and the Vancouver extension coming up for discussion, Hon. Senator McInnes moved in amendment that the following words contained in the fifth clause of the bill be expunged: "The location of the branch lines of the company between Port Moody and the city of New Westminster and between Port Moody and the city of Vancouver is hereby ratified and confirmed." The Senator's motion was lost on a division.

Two Fires.

Yesterday afternoon about 6:30 o'clock the residence of Mr. Stephens, C. E., on the Craigflower road, a short distance beyond Point Ellice bridge, was burned to the ground. The fire started in an outhouse and getting beyond control communicated with the dwelling entirely consuming it. Several marines near at hand at the time lent a helping hand in saving the furniture.

The alarm at noon to-day was caused by the burning of a small hole in the roof of A. J. Smith's factory, Fort street. The fire was quickly extinguished by the factory's hose. The fire department turned out promptly, but their services were not required.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

Robbery.

The residence of Judge Harrison, Fort street, was entered yesterday while the occupants were out and $150 worth of jewelry stolen. The premises were left in charge of the Chinese domestic, Ah Joey, who took an outing himself for a few hours in the afternoon, and during the interval the robbery occurred. The thief entered the back door with a key, and coming to a second door unscrewed the hinges. As the Chinese domestic carried the key of the back door suspicion fastened upon him, and he was accordingly arrested. In the police court to-day the case was remanded.

From the North.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, arrived from the north this morning. Her freight consisted of 400 cases salmon from the British American Packing company's cannery on Skeena river, and quantities of furs, oolachans, &c. The run of salmon in the Skeena is light, and only a small pack has so far been taken. The Alert Bay cannery had made its first haul the day the steamer came past there, and the prospects were good. At Rivers Inlet the run had not started.

Christ Church Cathedral.

Jubilee services were held at this church last night. The sacred edifice was thronged with a fashionable and brilliant congregation, amongst which were the members of St. George's Society in a body. The singing by the choir of special anthems and hymns was sublime. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Columbia, touching on the Queen and Jubilee. A handsome collection was taken up, which will be devoted to the Jubilee Hospital fund.

The Abyssinia

Reached the outer harbor at an early hour this morning on her way hence to Yokohama. She lay at anchor until shortly after 2 o'clock, when it was weighed and off she went on her return trip to the Orient. Her cargo outwards consisted of 50 tons of flour and 2,100 tons of coal, sufficient to carry her to her destination and back again. She took on board a few passengers here, as well as shipping several men as part of her crew. The Sardonyx lightered the flour to the ship's side.

Trotting Race.

The match race for $250 aside between George Rudge's horse Jay-Eye-See, and Thos. Shaw's horse Dart, was trotted this morning at the Driving Park. The race was mile heats, best two in three. The first heat was won by Jay-Eye-See and the second and third by Dart, thus giving the race to the latter.

A Close Call.

Mr. George Kenny, well known in this city, in ascending the Skeena river a few days since, had the misfortune to have his canoe upset and losing thereby a large lot of valuable freight he had on board. He succeeded in saving his own life and the mails, after drifting down stream a considerable distance.

Steamer Overdue.

The steamer Hope, which went north some time ago with miners' supplies, is now considerably overdue, and some anxiety is felt for her safety. On her way north the Boscowitz met the Hope in Wright's Sound, from which point she should have made the run to th's port in two days.

Burglary.

Mr. J. Kurtz's cigar store was burglarized on Sunday morning and $200 in cash stolen. The police are on the track [illegible]

THE JUBILEE!

Celebration in Victoria on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Sham Battle at Beacon Hill—10,000 Present.

The Regatta on the Arm—Sports and Amusements.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The long looked-for sham fight in Beacon Hill Park took place this afternoon, in the presence of thousands of spectators. The day was a glorious one—the Queen's weather reigning supreme. Not a cloud was visible in the blue vaults of Heaven. It was indeed a day of delicious skies for Victoria. Of the blue jackets there were engaged in the affair, including officers and men, 614, from the following vessels: The Triumph contributed 259; the Conquest 133; the Caroline 89, and the Cormorant 133.

Capt. Henry Rose, of the Triumph, was in command; his aid-de-camp being Mr. Edward A. Baird, midshipman of the Triumph. The other officers were placed in the following order.

Battalion leader, Commander Francis C. B. B. Simpson; A.-D.-C. Mr. Malcolm S. Pasley, midshipman; Right Leader, Lieut. John Gibbings; Left Leader, Lieut. Scott W. A. H. Gray; Officer Instructor, Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher, commanding defending force; A.-D.-C., Mr. George E. B. Hand, midshipman.

No. 1 Company—Lieut. David E. P. Carmichael; Mr. Edward Reeves, midshipman; Mr. Ernest R. Hamilton, midshipman.

No. 2 Company (defending company)—Sub-Lieut. Henry F. Oliver; Mr. Henry W. Grant, midshipman; Mr. William S. Lambert, midshipman.

No. 3 Company—Sub-Lieut. Henry I. W. Nevile; Mr. Robert D. Jeffreys, midshipman; Mr. Arthur Halsey, midshipman.

No. 4 Company—Lieutenant John Martin, Sub-Lieutent Chas Mure, Mr Robert T J Noble, gunner, of the Conquest.

No. 5 Company—Lieut. John de M Hutchison, of the Caroline; Mr Herbert A. Child, midshipman of the Triumph; Mr William B Macdonald, midshipman of the Triumph.

No. 6 Company—Lieut Edmand R Pears; Mr Thos Willard of the Cormorant; Mr George A Kirk, Triumph.

Marines—No. 1 Company—Major Robt Birchhoffer, R M L I, Triumph; No. 2 Company—Lieut Charles Clarke, R M L I, Conquest.

FIELD BATTERY.

Battery Leader—Lieut Lewis D Simpson, of the Caroline. 1st Division Leader—Sub-Lieut Francis F Haworth-Booth, of the Caroline. 2nd Division Leader—Sub-Lieut Percy S St John, of the Cormorant.

Guns—Three 9 pr R M L I; 7 pr R M L field guns.

Medical Officers—Fleet Surgeon, Thos Bolster, Triumph; Staff Surgeon, Albert C Queely, Conquest; Surgeon, Frederick A Trevan, Triumph.

THE REVIEW

of the naval forces of the fleet, together with the British Columbia Militia and Garrison artillery, all under the command of Captain Henry Rose, R. N., took place at 2 o'clock in the presence of Governor and Rear Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour. Then the following programme of exercises was then gone through with: (1.) *A feu de joi* was fired; (2.) a royal salute; (3.) three cheers for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen; (4.) field guns went through the battery exercise under Lieutenant L. D. Sampson; (5.) bayonet exercise by the marines, under Major R. B. Kirchhoffer, R. M. L. I.; (6.) cutlass exercise by the seamen, under Lieut. T. H. Fisher; (7.) the land forces went through the review exercise, under Colonel Wolfenden.

All these exercises and evolutions were so admirably gone through with as to enlist the applause of the multitude witnessing the same, as well receiving the approbation of the inspecting officers. The three batallions of Garrison Artillery were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden; the Victoria and New Westminster rifles under the command of Captains Woollacott and Scoullar respectively.

Seventy rounds of blank rifle ammunition were served out to each man and fifty cartridges to each field gun.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

The greater portion of the troops were then marched off behind the woods separating Beacon Hill from Clover Point, under Commander Simpson. They then began the attack on Beacon Hill, which was defended by a company of seamen, the Victoria rifles and three field guns, belonging to the B. C. Militia, under the command of Capt. Fisher.

A quarter an hour before commencing the attack the attacking force fired a gun; the defenders then discovered that the enemy had landed. They threw out skirmishers into the wood, but these were gradually driven back, until they occupied their entrenched position. When the attack was fully developed in the open, the defending force ceased firing and an imaginary cavalry attack was made. The attacking formed rallying squares to repel it, and as soon as they did so they extended and continued the attack. The defenders were forced to retreat to their last position in line with their guns, near the summit of the hill and were ultimately forced to abandon it after firing imaginary mines and retiring under cover of the smoke, to another position on the other side of the hill.

The blue jackets came from Esquimalt in boats and were landed at different points in the harbor, from which they marched to the park. Their route was a dusty one, but the brave fellows were in the best of glee and spoiling for a set-to with the enemy.

The refreshments provided for the officers, men, and the members of the bands and others was a first-class one and greatly relished by those partaking of it.

A royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the fleet at noon. The booming of the cannon was distinctly heard [illegible]

The shipping in the harbor, as well as many buildings in the city, were gaily decorated with bunting to-day, giving Victoria a gala day appearance.

On every hand great praise is accorded Capts. Scoullar and Peele, of New Westminster, and the 36 men who accompanied them to take part in the festivities of to-day. It is to be hoped the metropolis will bear this in mind and reciprocate.

Fully 10,000 people were in the park to witness the manoeuvers of the troops.

THE BOAT RACE.

The sailing match for crafts under five tons, from Behrens Island light house, round east of Brotchie Ledge buoy; thence to Albert Head, back around Brotchie Ledge buoy to Behren's light house, started at 10 o'clock.

There were six starters, viz: Albatross, Eva, Mary, Ada, Frolic, Scud, Bertha, Lightning and Teal. The wind was good and it was thought a good race would take place. Mistakes, however, occurred which prevented the race from being satisfactory. The turning boat, instead of being anchored at Albert Head, was placed two or three miles to leeward. The Frolic, in charge of Cotsford, and Borde's Bertha steered straight for the stake boat and came in ahead, the Frolic leading. The other boats steered for Albert Head and had lost the race before they discovered their mistake. The prize was a silver cup.

ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

The illumination of the fleet in Esquimalt harbor was the feature for Tuesday evening. Every vehicle in the city was pressed into service in carrying sight seekers to Victoria's famous suburb. Many enjoyed the walk of three miles going and returning. The roads were dusty, but the sidewalk was in fine condition. Many found other means, such as boats and horseback. The special train sent out on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway was well patronised. Had the station been in a more central part of the city, it is certain the carrying accommodation would not have been sufficient for the accommodation of those desiring to avail themselves of this mode of conveyance. As it was those who went were delighted with the trip and the view they had of the ships and the harbor. The steamers Olympian, Yosemite, Rithet, Saturna, Daisy and Amelia carried over their full compelment. With bands playing, flags and all manner of bunting flying, waving of handkerchiefs and the cheering of those on board and on shore, the scene in the harbor was a most animated one. Each of the vessels on reaching Esquimalt took up a position a little distance from the men-of-war. The bands of the various ships played at intervals selections of choice music. At nine o'clock the usual gun was fired from the Triumph. All now became excitement. The evening was getting darker and the lights on the several large vessels as well as those on the smaller craft became more distinct. Towards 10 the illumination become general. That of the flagship, the Triumph, was more elaborate than the others. A line of lights was run from the bowsprit to the foremast, thence to the main and mizzen masts and thence down to the stern. On one of the other ships the lights were in the shape of a V inverted, surmounted with a very brilliant light. On another the design strongly resembled an R. Skyrockets at intervals were sent off. On each of the masts was placed an electric light, the brilliancy of which illumined the surrounding vessels and water for a great distance. At a given signal from the boatswain magnesium lights were lit on several parts of the rigging on each of the vessels. The spectacle now was an extremely brilliant one and greatly applauded by the thousands of spectators in the harbor. As the people cheered and hurrahed, the bands played and every steamer through its steam whistle joined in the chorus. The powerful calcium lights on board the Triumph and Caroline were next utilized. So powerful were those that their reflections in the harbor resembled the antics of sheet lightning or a carnival of the aurora borealis. At a long distance away objects can be readily detected on water as well as on land. The light is so arranged that the presence of torpedoes, sunken rock reefs or any other obstruction can be detected readily and danger therefrom avoided. Much was expected from the fleet and none in this respect were disappointed. The Admiral, Sir Culme-Seymour, and his staff spared no efforts or pains to make this part of the festivities a success. The public were unanimous in their vote of praise to these officers and the men under them for their exertions. The illumination ended the steamers and other conveyances returned to the city shortly before 12 o'clock.

The day had been one of the warmest ever experienced in the city, the thermometer registering in some sections as high as 83 in the shade. On Beacon Hill Park at one time it must have been up as high as 95—some say 96—in the sun. Many were thoroughly exhausted and glad that the evening on the water was so refreshing. They retired weary and worn out, but prepared for another day's fun and frolic.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The International match of base ball between the Willamettes, of Portland and the Amities, of Victoria, was played at Beacon Hill. Wednesday forenoon, and resulted in a score of 15 to 4 in favor of the visitors. Our boys showed a decided lack of practice, making altogether too many errors. Gus. Gowen occupied the box for the Amities, and although it was his first match game he did excellent work, McCarthy and Bailey being struck out in the first innings and Wills going out on first. The visitors then took the field and were in fine form; their battery is first class, not a single ball passing the catcher. Tom Parrott pitches a wicked ball to hit, and uses the striker about as he pleases, but he was a little surprised in the fourth inning when Geo Gowen sent a fly away over McCarthy's head, making a beautiful Jubilee home run, for which he was loudly cheered. The Willamettes did good work in the field, and played the entire game with only three errors. Considerable money changed hands in the sixth innings when George Gowen went to the bat and struck out. Capt. N. Gowen was "off his feet" and Kuna also made some costly errors. Borthwick had his hand bruised in the sixth innings and Geo. Gowen took his place behind the bat for the remainder of the game. Tom Parrott batted a long fly into right field in the third inning, but was put out while attempting to make third on it. Bailey made a two base hit in the seventh innings, and T. Parrott did it again in the eighth. Charley Smith is the only player of the Willamettes who [illegible]

WILLAMETTES.

	R.	O.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wills, s s	2	2	3	1	2	1
G Parrott, 1 b	2	3	1	7	0	1
McCarthy, c f	3	2	2	2	1	0
Tom Parrott, p	3	2	2	1	14	0
Bailey, 2 b	1	3	2	4	1	0
W Parrott 3 b	1	4	1	2	0	0
Kerns, l f	2	3	1	1	0	0
Smith, r f	0	4	1	0	0	0
Turnbull, c	1	4	1	9	1	1
Total	15	27	14	27	19	3

AMITIES.

	R.	O.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Geo Gowen, 2 b	2	2	2	4	3	0
Duck, l f	0	4	0	1	0	0
N Gowen, s s	0	4	1	1	4	3
Hannan, r f	0	4	0	2	1	0
Borthwick, c	1	3	0	10	3	4
Kuna, 1 b	0	3	1	6	0	3
Gus Gowen, p	1	2	1	0	7	3
Lang, r f	0	3	0	0	0	2
Beck, 3 b	0	2	1	3	1	0
Total	4	27	6	27	19	15

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Willamettes	2	1	2	1	1	0	4	3	1	—15
Amities	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—4

SUMMARY.

Two base hits, Bailey, T. Parrott. Home run, Geo. Gowen. Hit by pitcher, Parrott 1. Passed balls, Wills 1, Borthwick 5. Struck out, Parrot 10, Gowen 5. Double play, Bailey. Time, 2.05. Umpire, T. H. Baker. Scorers, John Fee, J. W. Lysons

The Willamettes play a third game with the Seattle Reds to-morrow afternoon. The Portland boys speak in the highest terms of the treatment received at the hands of the members of the Amities, and hope to be able to reciprocate the same at Portland in the near future.

THE DAY ON THE ARM.

At an early hour in the day people began to wend their way in the direction of the Victoria Arm. Many families went out early in the day, taking with them refreshments for the noon and evening meals. It was a general picnic day, as along the banks were to be observed groups of families and friends all enjoying the day's "outing" in some secluded sheltered nook. In the afternoon a rush was made for the wharves from which several of the smaller steamers having barges loaded with a living precious cargo steamed to and from the Gorge landing. Not until a late hour in the evening did citizens cease going up. In the early part of the afternoon as each barge came in there was a scramble to get on board. Hundreds were left on the wharf on each outgoing trip up till 8:30 o'clock. Happily there was no accident, but there should be better arrangements hereafter in this respect then there was yesterday, otherwise serious loss of life may be the consequence. From Johnson street ferry to the Gorge the waters were literally covered with every description of floating craft—always excepting the large sea-going vessels. From Deadman's Island to the Gorge the scene presented was one such only as can be seen on the Victoria Arm. The hundreds of boats, all decked with gay colors and bunting, Japanese lanterns, Oriental awnings and trimmings, loaded with happy people; the boats dashing here and there in the maze of variegated colors, with the rich green foliage of the shore reflected on the water from shore to shore formed a picture at once superbly grand and enchanting. The banks were lined with the thousands of people who were there to enjoy the sports of the day. Good humor and harmony prevailed all round, notwithstanding the fact that many were just in that happy condition when the toss of a copper or the touch of a straw would act like a match cast into a powder magazine. It was a glorious day—a veritable Queen's weather one—without a spot discernible in the heavens whose vault acted as a canopy for the occasion. In point of numbers it was the largest turnout over witnessed on the Arm. Everything passed off without a hitch or a jar. Never before did Victoria's beauty, wealth and fashion come out in such numbers, and in no other place could such a spectacle be seen as the one under notice outside of Victoria. The management are deserving of every credit for the success which crowned their efforts. Following is the programme of races and the result thereof:

THE REGATTA.

Naval Skiff Race.—1st prize, $10; 2nd, $7.50; 3rd, $5. 1st, Lilly; 2nd, Smut; 3rd Jubilee; Conquest, the Duke, The Duchess.

Amateurs four-oared gigs, officers H. M. Navy vs. Town crews. 1st, Dart, No. 1. (Town crew); 2nd, Gleam, Town crew; 3rd, Dart, No. 2, Naval officers.

Twelve-oared cutters (seamen.) 1st prize; $40; 2nd $20. 1st, cutter H. M. S. Triumph; 2nd Cormorant.

Single scull skiffs.—1st prize, $15; 2nd $10. 1st, W. Payne; 2nd G. A. Richardson.

Ten-oared cutters (seamen.)—1st prize, $33; 2nd, $16. 1st Caroline; 2nd Conquest.

Twelve-oared cutters (marines.)—1st prize, $40; 2nd, $20. 1st, cutter H. M. S. Triumph; 2nd, cutter H.M.S. Cormorant; 3rd, cutter Conquest.

Indian canoes, 12 paddles, prize $2 per paddle.—1st, Cowichan canoe; 2nd, Songish.

Indian women's canoe race.—1st, Songish.

Five-oared whalers (seamen.)—1st prize $18; 2nd $9. 1st Cormorant; 2nd Conquest.

Six-oared gigs and whalers.—1st prize $30; 2nd $10. 1st, Conquest; 2nd Triumph; 3rd Cormorant.

Twelve-oared cutter, (stokers and mechanics.)—1st prize $40; 2nd $20. 1st, cutter H. M. S. Triumph; 2nd, cutter H. M. S. Cormorant.

Single scull race, prize $25. 1st, Wm Payne; 2nd, W T Gaisford.

Swimming race; 1st prize $10; 2nd, $5. Distance about 300 yards. Nine men started and after a splendid race H Strond of the Caroline came in first, J Symonds of the Conquest being a good second.

The greasy pole contest, as usual, caused a great deal of amusement. The prize was stubbornly contested for for about an hour, when first money was finally awarded to Morgan of the Triumph and second to Roper.

THE ARM ILLUMINATED.

The illumination of the myriad of boats with Chinese lanterns of many colors gave the waters of the Arm a beautiful appearance. The procession of boats was tardy in starting, but being one of those happy occasions no one seemed in a hurry to get home, and as a consequence the boats straggled. Song and cheer was continually kept up. Deadman's Island was ablaze with a bonfire; Judge O'Reilley's and Captain Grant's residences and grounds were illuminated, while Point Ellice bridge contained close on to two hundred lights and twice as many people to witness the brilliant scene. Rockets and blue [illegible] vessels were a blaze of lights, especially the bark Huasquina. At Laurel Point Mr. Sehl's factory was also brilliantly lighted. At the Gorge the Victoria Gardens' management made a splendid display of fireworks.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

One of many pleasant gatherings held on the Arm yesterday was that of the excursionists on board the Olympian and Idaho to the number of about 130, joined by many of our prominent citizens. They were carried to the camping ground by the boats of these steamers. Refreshments in more than abundance were provided. These partaken of speeches and sentiment were indulged in by many of the gentlemen forming the happy party. Senator Ferris delivered the oration of the day. It was a happy, felicitous effort In the course of his remarks the Senator said that it was a most pleasing incident to have the subjects of Great Britain and the republican citizens of the United States meet here in this remote corner of America to do honor to, and celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, in the manner in which it is being done to-day. It will have the effect of cementing the bonds of good fellowship that exists between the people of both countries, people sprung from a common stock, occupying the first place in the van of civilization. Our wish is that they may go hand in hand in advancement.

JUBILEE NOTES.

Of the Jubilee decorations throughout the city none were prettier or more tastefully arranged than those on the office windows of Mr. E. H. Fisher, architect, and Messrs. H. L. Gulline & Co. On Tuesday the windows were illuminated with six electric lights, making the Arcade present a brilliant appearance.

Supt. Bloomfield had one of his hands slightly, though painfully, injured yesterday. The gun on the judges' boat was carelessly discharged while his hand happened to be in front of the muzzle and several grains of powder where blown in it.

The streets of the city during the afternoon were almost deserted, our citizens and visitors having gone *en masse* to the regatta on the Arm.

Ex-Coun. Boyd, on attempting to board the judges' barge, took "a header," but bobbed up serenely in a second or two after. His only regret was that His Worship, who was the innocent cause of the involuntary bath, did not enjoy its refreshing effects at the same time.

Our Own Sanitarium.

The curative properties of the waters of Harrison Lake Hot Springs are rapidly becoming known and appreciated. With such a sanitarium at home in our own province, it will be unnecessary for invalids to undergo the fatigue and expense of a journey to foreign health resorts. The following testimonial from Dr. Bentley, hospital surgeon at New Westminster, is a high endorsation of the efficacy of these waters for the cure of diseases:

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 1, 1887.
J. R. Brown, Esq., Manager Harrison Springs:

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours as to what I know of the value of the Harrison Hot Springs, I am sorry to say I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting them, but I have seen several people who I know have derived a lot of benefit from their use. One case in particular, suffering from salt rheum was under hospital treatment for some time without getting cured. I persuaded him to go up and try the springs. He came back after one week's stay there perfectly cured. Other cases of constitutional sickness I have seen after returning from the springs greatly improved in health. If accommodation was arranged for poor people I know of six patients who would avail themselves of it.

Yours truly,
R. J. BENTLEY.
Surgeon N. W. Hospital.

The Dry Dock.

Those who visited the dry dock last Tuesday remarked that the work in connection with the excavation in front of the entrance to the dry dock was nearing completion. The clay, rock and other debris were being so rapidly removed that it was expected the cofferdam would be taken away in the course of a week or two. The construction in this direction was anticipated on Wednesday night. Whilst the illumination of the fleet was in progress the timbers of the cofferdam gave way with a terrific crash and the water rushed in at a great rate. The caisson was in its position, so that no damage was done to the dock proper. The floating timbers were picked up and other debris cleared away yesterday and to-day. It is fortunate the dam gave way at the hour it did, for if the men had been at work the loss of life would have been great as there was no means by which they could make their escape. In a few days now the dock will be ready for the Cormorant which is said will be the first to enter for repairs.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

That Attempt to Murder.

The case of Jack Elliott for attempted murder of the half-breed woman Louisa, was called up this morning in the provincial court, before E. Johnson, Q. C., P.M. The evidence of Peter Jollibois was taken, which was lengthy and appertained to the horrible affair. A certificate was produced from Dr. Davie, certifying that the woman was still in a dangerous condition from the wounds in her legs. The rifle with which the shooting was done was also produced. It is of the old Kentucky pattern and has the stock broken into two parts. The case was remanded for seven days.

Smelting Works.

The Donald correspondent of the Calgary *Tribune* says: The government of the Province has offered a large bonus for a smelter to be erected in this district. Messrs. DeWolf and Dowling are visiting the different places, Field, Golden, etc., convenient to the mines. With the smelter at Golden or Donald much ore would [illegible]

VICTORIA BESIEGED.

Arrival of the Salvation Army Advance Guards.

By last night's steamer from the mainland there arrived from Winnipeg Capts. Dawson and Hackett and Lieut. Graham as an advance skirmishing brigade of the Salvation Army. They are guests at the Angel Hotel, Langley street, where their headquarters will be for some time.

Capt. Dawson is dressed in blue cloth with cap trimmed with scarlet and brass buttons. He is a comparatively young man. Is a native of Toronto. Says he was converted in Galt three years ago last April. Since then he has been stationed in Cobourg, Kingston, Collingwood, Lindsay, Exeter, Napanee, Winnipeg and other places. He is of pleasant address, and evidently sincere in the work in which he is engaged.

Capt. Hackett is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and is now in the prime of her life. She is attired in a close fitting blue serge dress, with high collar, which is trimmed with scarlet. The bonnet is a peculiar one; around the waist is a belt. The whole dress is very plain and withal extremely neat. She has been in the Army for a number of years as a plain soldier and afterwards as an officer. For several years she had been stationed in different sections of England. She reached Canada in 1885, and since then has been stationed at Mount Forest, Owen Sound, Woodstock, Guelph and Winnipeg. In manner she is a perfect lady and feels her calling to be one of love for her Master's cause. She expresses herself as pleased with the result of the army's labors in Winnipeg, where over 600 people came forward and declared themselves as converts.

Lieut. Graham is a pleasant, attractive looking young woman. She is a native of Kingston, Ont., but for years prior to her joining the Army was a resident of Sterling, Ont. She has passed through a severe ordeal and much tribulation in connection with the cause in which she has been a worker for the last three years. She was one of the Army imprisoned by the Lindsay authorities, having been placed in the "cooler" for a few hours and held in custody for over a week. For a time she was connected with the Winnipeg contingent, where she thinks much good has been accomplished. They are at present looking up a building for headquarters. If unable to get accommodation in this respect they state one will be erected. Staff Capt. Young, of Winnipeg headquarters, is expected here on Monday, when this matter will be finally settled. The plan of attack has not yet been decided. It is probable, however, that several open air meetings will be organized in some central part of the city in a few days—possibly Frank Campbell's corner being the spot selected for the first siege in Victoria.

Doubling their Capacity.

Among the passengers by the Olympian on Tuesday from the north was Mr. Thos. S. Nowell, president of the Union mining company, Douglas Island, Alaska. From him it is learned that the mining outlook in that part of Uncle Sam's dominions is exceedingly good. The Treadwell company, which has been running a 120-stamp mill, are about doubling their capacity. The company of which Mr. Nowell is president is building a 160-stamp mill and will erect another this fall of equal size. A number of other mills are talked of, prospecting is going on in all directions, and Juneau promises to become a second Denver before long. A large quantity of free gold has been found in some of the mines recently developed. Mr. Nowell says that a pleasing feature of the progress of Alaska is the orderliness and law-abiding character of the population which is going there.

The Dead.

Cassimir H. Ragazzoni, junior member of the firm of Boncherat & Co., died at his residence, Yates street, on Tuesday morning, from bleeding of the lungs. Deceased was born in San Francisco, of Italian parentage, and was 28 years and 10 months of age. He leaves a wife and two young children, who have the sympathy of many friends in their great affliction. Victoria Lodge I. O. O. F., of which he was a member, will attend the funeral in a body.

Mrs. Wm. L. Burgess died suddenly last night, 22nd inst., at the residence of Mr. John S. Shopland, Foul Bay road, from heart disease. She was an estimable woman, and was an invalid for a long time. She was only 39 years of age.

The Seizure of the Laura.

It is not known yet why the sealing schooner Laura was recently seized near Sitka, but the information is expected to be obtained shortly. The managing owner, William Bert, of San Francisco, received information several days ago that the vessel was taken by a launch from Sitka for sealing within fifteen miles of the shore. This is not generally believed, the prevailing opinion being that she was caught while trading illicitly with the natives.

Our Visitors.

His Worship Mayor Fell drove a number of the visitors to-day around the city, Beacon Hill Park, Esquimalt, the Gorge and other points of interest. The drive was much appreciated by the gentlemen, who are not so favored in their respective localities as are the Victorians in their unrivaled roads and streets and the great beauty of the natural surroundings. All were grateful to the Mayor for his kindness and hospitality.

Bones Found.

On Monday some of the bones of a Chinaman were found in No. 1 shaft, V. C. Co.'s mine, near the site of the engine house. The rest of the body and bones are believed to have been consumed by the fierce heat that raged in the vicinity. The six white bodies in the new slope have not been recovered.

Mines Closed.

The Lethbridge coal mines have been closed by the company in consequence of the exasperating demands of the men. All the employes have been thrown out of work and ordered to vacate the cottages of the company. Fewer trains will be run and the effect will be to lessen the number of employes on the road.

Pilotage Investigation.

The Nanaimo Pilot Commissioners have been taking the evidence of the officers of the Mexico in regard to the stranding of that vessel. The vessel was at the time in charge of Pilot Morrison, who was suspended for one year. Capt. Morrison has demanded a fuller investigation.

Quick Trip.

Mr. N. Belon and wife made the trip from San Francisco to Victoria, overland, in forty hours. This is the best time so [illegible]

THE GRAND JUBILEE

CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

Extraordinary Scene at Westminster Abbey.

Unbounded Enthusiasm—Great Success.

LONDON, June 21.—The press is requested to state that the number of congratulatory telegrams from public bodies and private individuals is so overwhelmingly large that it is impossible to answer them individually. The Queen is greatly touched and gratified by such expressions of loyalty and devotion from all classes of her subjects. On the advice of Lord Salisbury Jubilee honors will be conferred on several Liberal-Unionists, and new peers will be created in honor of the Jubilee including Sir Wm. Armstrong, Jas. McNighton, McGarel Hogg and Rt. Hon. Geo. Sclater Booth.

The Paris *Journal de Debates*, in an article on the Jubilee celebration, says all our people cordially envy Englishmen and would give a great deal could we ever be what they are to-day, a people mad with joy and happiness. This universal homage is paid not only to a Queen but to a woman who has given example of great virtues. Her influence has been great and salutary, and as to her great merits in using her prerogative for the public weal, she has never been tempted to strain its exercise.

The Berlin *Post* says what makes Germany a sympathetic onlooker in the jubilee is the events which crowd the half century. This is a period of great importance in the world's history, not only for Englishmen but for the whole civilized world. The English people will feel they have great reason for gratitude which cannot better be expressed than by more and more farsighted and resolute facing of the great and inevitable tasks of the future.

LONDON, June 21.—The first day of the 51st reign of Queen Victoria opens with perfect summer weather. Thousands of people who yesterday selected locations along the route of to-day's procession, in order to retain them occupied them all night. Streams of carriages and pedestrians poured constantly all night through the city in all directions towards the west end. At 9 o'clock the line of route was one mass of people. Everybody, despite the discomfort and crowding manifested, was in good humor. The scene at Westminster Abbey was most brilliant; every seat was filled and every personage present was distinguished. It seems as if every locality in the world had sent one or more of its representative personages to do honor to the Queen. There never was probably in modern times assembled under one roof an audience so well or so brilliantly arranged. Every man was entitled to wear a uniform or decoration, and had both on. When the audience was all seated the scene presented was incomparable.

EXCHANGING FLASKS.

LONDON, June 21.—When the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone entered Westminster Abbey they were both loudly cheered. Many of the Lords and Ladies were so anxious to secure their positions that they came without breakfasting. It was a strange sight to see flasks and sandwiches exchanged in the crowd by numberless aristocrats unable to withstand the hunger or thirst. This business, when added to the hum, at times seemed irreverent, even on Jubilee day, in Westminster. The line of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey was as follows: From the palace portals along Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, Regent street, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, East Cockspur, Northumberland avenue, Thames Embankment, Bridge street to Abbey. The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, in addition to six hundred boys from the naval training ships, who were drawn up at the base of Nelson's monument. In addition thousands of police, mounted and on foot, were on duty. The particular feature at the palace was that the two services were equally honored. The guards lined one side of the roadway at Buckingham gates and on the otherside,sailors were posted. The same was also represented in like manner at the entrance to Westminster Abbey. The first royal procession was composed of Indian princes. Punctually at 11:15 a. m. the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the Palace gates. At sight of her thousands of voices lifted up their applause, being accompanied by music. Many military bands were stationed at the front of the palace. The Queen did not wear state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage drawn by eight ponies. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, her sons, Crown Prince Imperial of Germany, Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry of Battenburgh, her son-in-law, and Prince Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and Prince William of Prussia, her grandsons, arrived in full uniform, besides the Queen's body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hoarse, the cheering continued: "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales." The Queen, as she left the palace, seemed to be in excellent spirits, and she smiled and bowed graciously to the people on every side. The Queen's carriage was a large one, chocolate color, wheels red, and royal arms in gold emblazoned on the panel. Red morocco harness used for the horses, which were otherwise decorated with royal blue ribbon. All the servants wore State liveries of scarlet and gold. The other carriages, containing the members of the royal family, were of gorgeous character. The procession slowly made its way until Wellington arch was reached. Then the first introduction to London streets ensued. Emerging from Wellington arch, the first to greet the Queen were the convalescent patients, and others at St. George's hospital, which was packed from basement to roof, seats having been erected for many thousand over the roof of the hospital.

It was not until Devonshire House was reached that the Queen realized the grand preparations that had been made to greet her. Here the Marquis of Hartington had a spacious gallery erected, from which hundreds gaily dressed ladies waved their handkerchiefs and cheered the Queen from this point to Westminster Abby. Every point of advantage being seized by contractors to fix seats, shop fronts and first floors were rented at from twenty pounds to sixty pound each, and some cases more. At St. James Church one thousand children were seated and sang God Save the Queen. On reaching Rejent circus, where six main streets converge, the sight was a memorable one, the streets being all splendidly decorated. Many Americans had secured seats at palatial commercial establishments at Waterloo place and joined in enthusiasm as warmly as English. In Trafalgar square nothing but heads were to be seen. The crowd here was tremendous, completely eclipsing any that had assembled at great political gatherings of recent years, and

was indescribable. All along the embankment, where not occupied by public gardens, seats and galleries had been erected. The ground floor of the Abbey was concealed by a lofty grand stand called St. Margarets, seats on which sold for five guineas each.

On the procession nearing the Abbey troops saluted, guns were fired, bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and flags were run up. Cheering began and continued till the Queen passed in at the west door. After passing through the vestibule Her Majesty was conducted to the grand dais under lantern tower. She was surrounded by thirty-two members of the royal family. The scene in the Abbey when the Queen entered was dazzling. Ten thousand people were seated. They all rose. Women discarded wraps and revealed in full splendor their beauty and attire. Three galleries were built in the Abbey with seats for ten thousand. Peers and their wives were seated in the south transept, embassadors and diplomatic corps were seated to the right and left, and peers and members of the House of Commons were placed in the north transept for members of the reigning family.

Members of the royal families of Europe, etc., were within the communion rails; all great learned societies and corporations were represented, while notables of law, science, art and agriculture and working men's representatives from all parts of the Kingdom had seats. The Queen was evidently profoundly impressed with the scene. She was noticeably pale when she reached the raised dais. She soon, however, recovered and regained the bright and pleasant aspect she had borne all morning.

Golden City News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hot Water Jimmy arrived in town this morning.

A. D. Campbell has gone up to the Lakes on a prospecting tour.

Shorty, the noted bear hunter and tourist guide, killed five bears lately in the vicinity of Canyon creek.

There are some splendid openings here for ranching purposes. There are fine graizing lands on the benches while extensive hay meadows adorn the Columbia bottoms.

Lady Cochrane, Col. Herchimer, Dr. Powell and A. W. Vowell were passengers on the steamer Duchess, bound for the Columbia lakes region, on Thursday evening.

A band of Indians (Suswaps) arrived from the lakes Thursday. They brought a quantity of fir which they bartered off at fair figures.

McDonald & Vachon are busily engaged in driving a tunnel into the side of the mountain to cross-cut their lead, and have excavated in about seventy-five feet. There are good indications of mercury.

Mr. Redgrave, of Donald, has sold his former residence there to Mr. DeWolf, a mining expert, who represents an English mining company. This certainly looks like business.

Lumber for finishing the government buildings is being shipped to the Lakes. Mr. I. D. Fiske will go up shortly to superintend the work, which is expected will be completed by the first of September.

Our energetic townsman, Mr. Hays, has let a contract to L. H. Estell and J. Conkwright to build a new steamer, as his present one has too much draft to successfully navigate the shallow salmon beds and other sand bars at low water.

The present hotel accommodation not being sufficient to supply the requirements of the traveling public, Mr. Archie has decided to erect a fine two-story hotel. It will be fitted up with bath rooms and other conveniences, and will be a strictly first-class house in every respect. Mr. Archie is also going into farming, having forty acres under cultivation.

Peter Sebastian, an experienced miner, who has been connected with mining operations for a quarter of a century in some of the best mining camps of America, has located a claim on Hospital creek. From the pleasant smile and knowing look on Sebastian's countenance we presume the old gentleman must have struck a bonanza.

There are rumors of smelting works being erected here in the near future. In this connection this locality has many natural advantages, being accessible by railroad or steamboat and is the central point of a large area of country. Smelting works would be a great boon to prospectors, who could then get their leads properly tested and developed. Coal for smelting purposes could be cheaply transported from Banff. By all means let us have the smelting works.

SANDY.

FROM ALASKA.

Arrival of the Olympian—Passengers—News.

The steamer Olympian, Capt. Carrol, from Alaska, came into the C. P. N. company's wharf at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, having made the round trip from this port in the extraordinary time of seven days and ten hours.

The weather was all that could be desired and the trip was enjoyed intensely by the excursionists who, one and all, are loud in their praise of the skill of the gallant commander and of the kindness and attention of his officers.

The following passengers were aboard: D McMartin, C B Tompkins and wife, Mrs Averey, Miss Averey, Miss Tracey, Miss Painter, Bishop Fowler and wife, Capt Chas Goodall, Miss Goodall, Harry Goodall, C Fowler, R W Bland and wife, Miss W E Scranton, Miss F P Gilbert, A M Whitten, Miss L W Brinard, R C Dorcett and father, J G Brown, wife and daughter, C Hager and wife, Miss Hager, B H Burton, Mrs Evans, G H Allen and wife, G M Allen and wife, Col E D Judd, G Franksmith, Miss Smith, L Jacobs, Edwin Marble, Miss S M Dickinson, C H Watt and wife, J W Paul and wife, Miss Amy Hibberd, C B Wright, Miss Wright Mrs L Jacobs, C Tower, jr, J W Brookman, S P Thair and wife, H Adams, W Young, J R Sayers, R Miller, Ibeson, E S Barker, Lieut Geo Barnett, U S Paymaster M R Calbert, Miss E Patton, L L Olcott, T J Hayes and wife, Col Peter French, T S Nowell and wife, S D Silver, Senator Perry. Immediately on the arrival of the steamer the excursionists took carriages and drove around the city and went out to Beacon Hill this afternoon to witness the sham fight. The Olympian leaves at 6 o'clock this evening for the Sound.

Beaten Again.

The Dominion Supreme Court has decided against Sir John A. Macdonald in the case of the St. Catharine's Milling Co. vs. Ontario. This case arose out of the claim of the Dominion Government to the disputed territory, and to its right to grant licenses to cut timber therein. The Ontario Premier, Hon. O. Mowat, is entitled to the thanks of all the Provinces for the successful fight he has made against Dominion encroachment.

The Mounted Police.

In explaining the Northwest Mounted Police estimates Sir John Macdonald referred to the arduous duties of the force, and said there was now a body of men ready to march night and day to British Columbia, there being apprehensions of danger there by the local government. He said that the great difficulty was to get men to remain in the force, and he

STORIES OF CRIMINALS.

AN EXAMPLE OF "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

A Prisoner Threatened With Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—The Hero of a Hundred Burglaries—Burglary as a "Legitimate Vocation"—No Pardon.

We have at the New York state reformatory a casuistry class. One morning the teacher said: "Now, boys, I would like to get your opinion whether, from the standpoint of moral casuistry, honesty is the best policy, after all." One of those fellows answered: "I believe that honesty is the best policy, though I am not an honest man myself. I know two fellows in New York, who used to be crooks, and were always getting into trouble, but they reformed and got in luck. They went over to Philadelphia and went into the clothing business, first as clerks, and they kept right along for eight or nine years, and finally they got to own an establishment, and people had confidence in them, and they got credit to the extent of $300,000, and they got away with the whole of it."

When in the Ohio penitentiary one day, the wife of a prisoner, an accomplished New England lady, handsome, cultivated, irresistible—to the chaplain, anyhow—solicited my offices to go with her to the governor to ask for his pardon. I had to say to her: "No, madam, there are a hundred men here more deserving of a pardon than your husband. I will introduce you to the governor, but I will not intercede for the pardon of your husband." I took the precaution to go to the governor in advance, and explain to him the situation. She presented a certificate from the prison physician. The governor read it slowly: "Charles W——, convicted, at such a time and place, of the crime of larceny of a horse and buggy, is now under conviction for his first offense, and he is in imminent danger of c-e-r-e-b r-o—spinal—m-e-n—menin—mening-i-t-i-s." At once he exclaimed: "Good heavens! has he got all that? Let him go!" His clerk made out the necessary papers for the prisoner's release. It required four men to hold him in the prison hospital, and four men to take him from the hospital to the carriage. A half an hour later I found him lying in bed in the fourth story of a hotel, having walked up stairs without any assistance whatever.

A HUNDRED BURGLARIES.

I once had the pleasure of making a visit, with the governor of the state of Illinois, to the penitentiary at Joliet. There was confined in it at the time a very noted burglar from the city of Chicago. The governor had promised that he would have some conversation with him in regard to an alibi which he claimed to be able to prove, and which would establish his innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted. I had some impression of the character of this man when I saw the warden, on sending for him, open a drawer in his desk, take out a revolver, and put it in his pocket. The prisoner was brought in, and the governor listened to the tale of his alibi. At its conclusion he inquired: "How many burglaries have you ever committed?"

"I don't know, governor. I never kept count. I suppose about a hundred."

"You have been a very bad man."

"Who says so, governor?"

The governor was taken somewhat aback, and answered: "The newspapers."

"Why, governor, I have seen your name in the newspapers once or twice. If they will say such things about a man in your position, what must be expected of a man in mine?"

He went on to remark that he need have no hesitation in granting him a pardon, for, though he made no professions of repentance—it would be absurd to do that—he had come to the conclusion, while in prison, that a life of crime does not pay. He had tried it. He had been all his life a burglar, he had robbed banks, he had had hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through his hands and he was just as poor as when he began; and, having come to that conclusion, he felt that the governor might safely release him, since he fully meant to quit the business and follow some other pursuit for a living.

A LEGITIMATE VOCATION.

But, in so far as burglary in itself was concerned, he wished him to understand that he regarded it as just as legitimate a vocation in life as the practice of law—or of medicine—or the preaching of the Gospel.

The governor asked: "How do you make that out?"

"Why, property has certain rights, powers and privileges. It must have corresponding obligations, and the first duty of property is to take care of itself. If in a country neighborhood there are three stores doing a general business, and there is not business enough to support more than two merchants' families, what happens? Two of those merchants combine against the third, and by a judicious application of the laws of trade, they drive him out of business and divert to their own pockets the profits which he otherwise would have made. Everybody says that is right. Now, what difference does it make whether this is done by a judicious use of the laws of trade or by a more summary process? Why, governor, you know very well that there are a great many men in this world who are rich who have no more right to what they have than you or I."

"Do I understand," said the governor, "that you confine yourself in your depredations to that class of people?"

"Oh," he replied, "I aim to—I aim to. The last man I robbed was a member of congress."

It is needless to say that the governor did not pardon him. He served his term, has since served a term in the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and is understood now to be in the Virginia penitentiary at Richmond. — International Record.

Bernhardt's Congenial Friends.

Bernhardt is very independent in her choice of acquaintances. She objects decidedly to meeting people who do not interest her, or who do not appeal in some way to her feelings. An intimate of the great actress once asked if he might bring a friend of his to see her, and added, "He is a great admirer of you." "Is he sympathetic?" asked Bernhardt quickly, where most women would have said: "Is he respectable?" and then she continued: "I don't care to know persons who are unsympathetic." This explains, perhaps, why Sarah Bernhardt is always so talkative, cordial and sunny at her receptions; she feels that she is surrounded by congenial friends; she is sure that no cold bores have strayed into her drawing room.—Paris Cor. Inter Ocean.

Dust in the Stores.

While they are advocating the laying of the dust in the streets, I wonder that some one does not take up the dust nuisance in the stores. Every afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the floors are swept and the clerks breathe an atmosphere of dust that is sometimes frightful and always unpleasant. It is just the hour of the day when sweeping should not be done, as the employes are exhausted after the day's work, the air is close and dry, and the heat great, for there is not much ventilation in a large store. No matter if the floor is sprinkled, a cloud of dust always flies up and settles upon the counters. Often the man who sweeps out wears a sponge over his mouth and nose to pre-

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.

Olive Logan Says American Women Do Not Take Care of Their Hair.

Wandering upon a time through the outskirting fields of a small provincial town in England, I came upon one of those interesting exhibitions of the kind which no doubt have been seen in Britain since the middle ages. A caravan of wild beasts in charge of a family of mountebanks had been brought to a halt, and, picturesquely grouped upon the greensward in front of the temporary stage which had been erected the preceding night, were to be seen all the gaping mouthed yokels of the village, eager to view the many marvels promised on payment of a silver sixpence. Among the wonders I found an announcement of "the display of her great natural curiosity, by Miss Sigismunda Montmorency, aged 16," I fancied that the girl might be one of those strange vocalists whose voices seem compounded from the masculine and feminine range, but when the rosy cheeked lass appeared it came out that her great curiosity was her hair, which fell upon the floor and dragged like a court mantle when she walked.

There is a reaction in favor of hair. For several years its glories have been clouded, but of late there has been a manifest desire to possess a luxuriant crown of capillary treasure. Biblical eulogy is not lacking anent the surpassing splendor of woman's hair, while as for that of men, abundant hair has from the time of the ancients been considered the attribute of divinity. What painter, what sculptor of old has ever represented Jupiter, Apollo or Neptune without a glorious quantity of beautiful hair. Phidias said that his statue of Jupiter Olympus was inspired by Homer, whose pages are full of apostrophes to the splendor of the hair of his heroes. Virgil, to express the power of a mythologic god, said that the shaking of his hair caused all Olympus to tremble. Coming down to modern days, who can forget the poetic assertion that beauty draws us by a single hair?

American families in general have fine hair. It grows abundantly, like other vegetables, under these favoring skies, but they do not take altogether good care of it. The hair needs a great deal of ventilation. It should be brushed and separated by a wide toothed comb morning and evening. It should be allowed to hang down untrammeled by combs, pins or strings when one is in dishabille, but no married woman should ever appear in company with dishevelled hair. A few years ago this frantic mode prevailed among women of poor taste and limited reading. The flowing hair is the mark of a virgin, in all pictorial art, and is so mentioned by Horace Walpole in the history of painting, published more than 100 years ago. Queen Victoria will not permit a married woman whose hair is flying about her shoulders to approach her presence; but the little Wales and Edinburgh girls—her grandchildren—wear their golden locks unfettered by the snood.

In spite of the dictum of interested hairsellers and hairdressers, nothing is so beautiful and becoming to a woman as luxuriant natural hair, simply twined about the head, while a truant love lock here and there escapes from bondage and falls in curves of beauty on the brows.—Olive Logan in New York Mail and Express.

Closed with the Police Lock.

"Found open—door of store No. — street; closed with the police lock," is an every day entry on the morning returns sent to police headquarters.

"Is it some kind of a padlock?" asked a reporter of Superintendent Murray.

The superintendent laughed. "No," he said, "it is not a lock at all; it is a board. When a policeman finds a door unlocked he nails a cleat on the floor inside, cuts a piece of board long enough to drop in under the handle when he pulls it shut, and the door is effectually barred. You would need a battering ram to open it. How the owner gets in next day is his lookout. That is the police lock."

Having made the place safe the officer reports what he has done at the station house. If the sergeant is on his long tour and feels cross he lays back till the small hours of the morning when the store keeper is in his soundest sleep in Harlem and Morrisania, and then telegraphs to the station nearest his home to send him down forthwith. When he comes down, blowing like a porpoise, thinking that the store has been burned up or cleaned out by thieves, he is told to go and lock his door. Once a sergeant of that kind met his match in a Harlem tobacconist. He sent word down from his house in answer to the message, "Just leave it open. I'll take chances."

He had been there before.

When the Coney Island season begins and spry clerks are in a hurry to get away with their girls, safe doors are sometimes found open at night in down town stores. The gas light burning at the safe so that the policeman may see it from the outside betrays them. If it does not burn the storekeeper is sent for. When the nights get warm, too, the bank watchman "just steps around the corner" for a drink, leaving the bank unguarded. The one in the Bank of the Metropolis, in Union square, did that two years ago, stepping out of the window at midnight, and returned an hour later to find every officer of the bank, from the president down, in his seat awaiting him, and half a dozen of Capt. Williams' police officers on the steps. One of them had found the window open and given the alarm. That was the last drink that watchman ever took. He swore off then and there as the condition of his being given another chance, and he kept the pledge.—New York Sun.

A 200-Year-Old Clock.

A curiosity in Mr. Wakefield's shop is a Dutch clock, 200 years old, which evidently has been a part of much interesting history. It is an ugly little block of a clock, seven or eight inches square, that is placed high enough on the wall to allow its weights to clear the floor, and is wound up by pulling a long dangling chain. It is a queer little wooden and brass clock, rudely made, with an uninteresting face. It looks more like a sleepy dunce of a clock than a smart, reliable timepiece. Nevertheless, it is a graduate of Bowdoin college. It told time to the students of that institution for many years. Opening one of the panels which form the sides of the old Dutchman and swing on wire hinges, one sees the inscription, "Edward Howe, Jr., Bowdoin college, 1838." Below it are the names "Josiah Howe" and "Dr. Sutherland, Bowdoin, 1849."—Lewiston Journal.

Stupid Children at School.

One of the best business men we know was a dreadfully stupid boy in numbers; one of the best writers could not spell "which" without a "t;" one of the best orators was a wretched reader in his first school year; one of the best teachers was mischievous almost to viciousness. Discordant notes in childhood do not necessarily mean lack of harmony or success in life.—Boston Journal of Education.

Sand for the Foundry.

Germany possesses some green sand peculiarly adapted to the founder's purposes, especially the Berlin sands, and this fact doubtless accounts in a great measure for the delicacy and superiority of the productions of the Berlin founders. These Berlin sands are found in the brown coal formations or in the diluvial formations in the coal measures of Stettin, etc.—Frank Leslie's.

—It is reported from Maine that the English sparrows are growing white, as a result of their becoming acclimat-

LONDON BUSINESS.

THE ENGLISH METHOD SEEMS ANTIQUATED TO AN AMERICAN.

Some Peculiarities in Banking—Caution Exercised in Opening New Accounts—A "Crossed" Check—Old Firms and Their Numerous Branches.

To the American the methods of conducting business in London seem slow and antiquated. There is an evident desire on the part of many large firms to make the transaction of business difficult instead of easy. There is an outer inquiry office, at which you must give your name to a clerk, who often intimates by his looks that he is conferring a favor by taking it; the name is passed on to an inner office and you are probably told to take a seat in a reception room until the principals are at liberty to see you. All this contrasts strongly with the accessibility of business men in America.

The greatest caution is exercised in the opening of new accounts. Before you can buy goods you must first either be introduced by an old customer or establish your respectability and solvency. If you step into a large bank in London and put your money on the counter and ask to buy a draft on New York, Berlin or Paris you will be told that they do not know you and can only sell drafts to their regular customers or to people introduced by them. There is no question that the money you offer is not good, but they do not know you.

STILL A STRANGER.

I was once, years ago, refused a draft in a bank in which I had a special deposit of money at interest, and, notwithstanding I brought the clerk from the special deposit department of the bank to vouch for my identity, the draft clerk told me: "Ah, yes! you have a special deposit in that department, but special deposits are received from any one without introduction, and really, since you have never been introduced to the bank, you are still in the position of a stranger to us, and we cannot sell you the draft."

Another banking custom that seems strange, to us is that open checks (not "crossed") are paid to strangers without identification. If you have a check payable to "John Jones" or order, the bank does not require that you be identified as John Jones, but you present the check, indorse your name John Jones on the back and receive the money in bills or gold. But most checks are "crossed" and not "open checks," and you cannot get the payment of a "crossed" check by presenting it personally at the bank, no matter how much you may be identified. To "cross" a check you draw two parallel lines across the face of it, and write between them either the name of the bank with whom the person to whom the check is payable intends to deposit it, or simply the terminal words "& Co.;" any check so "crossed" must be deposited in a bank for collection and presented by a bank messenger for payment. This crossing of checks thus forms an almost absolute safeguard against payment to the wrong persons. It might be adopted with advantage in other countries.

WITH A DOZEN BRANCHES.

Some of the London banks have deposits of $100,000,000 and $150,000,000, but this is the total of deposits of the main bank in the "City of London," of its dozen or more of branches in "larger London," and its thirty or forty country branches, so that to compare the deposits of the largest London banks with those of the largest New York banks would hardly be fair, unless you added to the deposits of the New York banks the deposits of all their correspondent banks.

The principal of subsidiary branches is carried through many other businesses. Some of the clothing and furnishing houses, the grocers and provision dealers, tea merchants, fruit stores, dyers and cleaners, restaurants, booksellers and stationers have from six to twenty branch establishments. Oftentimes you find two or three shops on the same street belonging to the same firm. It is said that a shop on any of the main thoroughfares in London can afford to cheat every customer, because the crowd of strangers passing the door will continue to furnish new victims year after year. It may be that experience proves that when the number of people passing is so great that the opening of one or two new shops in the same street by the same firm does not affect the business of the old house. But many old firms cling to the old and often dingy premises long after, they have outgrown them. Age in London is the great badge of respectability. "Old established," "Business established over fifty years," or "one hundred years," is seen in shop fronts almost as often as "To the Queen," "Patronized by the Royal Family." For this reason you find some of the largest firms in the city in the little alleys, lanes or courts, where they first started.—London Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Had Seen the Wrap Before.

"Yes," said a prominent retail dealer in articles of feminine adornment, "we expect to have a number of wraps, bonnets, etc., returned to-day. You know we, like the rest of the big shopkeepers, send things home on approval to people we know, and I'm afraid a good many people take advantage of this method by securing elaborate pieces of wearing apparel for special occasions at no cost to themselves, wearing the article once, you know, and then returning. I have here a $40 spring wrap which a West Arch street lady will have to pay for. She had it sent home Saturday, and this morning it came back, but we will not credit her with it. Why? Because I was taking a promenade on Walnut street yesterday and walked three blocks right behind that wrap."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Realistic and the Romantic.

If an author is wise he will adopt the method to which he is naturally inclined by training or temperament; if he is wiser he will adopt a judicious commingling of both methods as far as his mental powers will permit; and if he is wisest, he will succeed in whatever he writes. But wise, wiser or wisest, it is to be hoped that he will not, as a rule, assume toward his literary brother the position assumed by the old Quaker toward his wife. It is an old story, and we all remember the Quaker's grave consideration for his better half in saying: "All the world is queer, excepting thee and me, and thee is a little queer."—The Epoch.

Tennyson and His Trees.

I saw the poet to the best advantage, under his own trees and walking over his own domain. He took delight in pointing out to me the finest and rarest of his trees—and there were many beauties among them. I recall my visit to Whittier at Oak Knoll, in Danvers, a little more than a year ago, when he led me to one of his favorites, an aspiring evergreen, which shot up like a flame. I thought of the graceful American elms in front of Longfellow's house, and the sturdy English elms that stand in front of Lowell's. In this garden of England, the Isle of Wight, where everything grows with such lavish extravagance of greenness that it seems as if it must bankrupt the soil before autumn, I felt as if weary eyes and overtasked brains might reach their happiest haven of rest.—Dr. Holmes in The Atlantic.

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

From the Mainland.

During his recent trip to the mainland the Hon. John Robson went over a considerable portion of the New Westminster district. The waters were abating when he left, having fallen considerably. The cold weather had the effect of keeping down the rising of the streams in the mountains. A good deal of damage had been done, but not of so serious a character as to injure the crops to an appreciable extent. The subsiding of the water had saved the province many thousands of dollars. He found the district settling up fast, and land rapidly advancing in prices; in many instances figures, some years ago considered fabulous, were asked and paid by larger purchasers. Several years ago we had named $50 as a price many would get for their farms on completion of the railway. These figures, and higher ones, were being realized. School matters in the district were receiving attention, the rapid increase in the school children had necessitated many changes and additions to the school accommodation. The breadth under crop this year was larger than at any previous period. Had the weather been warmer in the early part of the season the area would be still much larger. He found the farmers in good spirits and hopeful of the future as the outlook was encouraging. If prices kept up—and he believed they would—farmers in that section of British Columbia would have a good return for their year's labor.

A Befogged Critic.

One of our School Trustees, who claims to be an authority on prose as well as poetical compositions, in criticising an essay prepared by one of the young ladies, and which received the first prize, highly commended the prose portion of the essay, but suggested that an improvement could be made in the poetical part, the structure and sentiment of which did not suit his conception of what constitutes a brilliant effort. The few lines which riled the poetical ruffles of the would-be critic were quotations from Tennyson, England's poet laureate, who hereafter must submit his productions for criticism to a Victorian, who, unfortunately for his reputation as a faultless critic, has of late displayed much ignorance in reference to legislative and deliberative bodies and their mode of conducting business according to May and other authorities. As the gentleman in question is still in the womb of the future on many matters of public interest, and in order to give him an opportunity to post himself and read up, it has been suggested that a cent subscription be started wherewith to purchase for his edification the most recent complete work issued by the poet laureate.

A Mysterious Echo.

In an article on Harrison Lake Hot Springs, the Vancouver *News* mentions the remarkable echo rocks. It says: There are many spots of interest in the vicinity—the Echo Falls and the Eagle Falls, 200 feet high, and the mysterious echo rocks, where even a whisper is reverberated, and ordinary conversation is distinctly echoed and re-echoed. The Indians call the rocks *slolicum* (ghost) and disapprove of any levity in talking to it. Mr. J. P. Blake fired a Shakespearian quotation at the *slolicum* and back came the words of the bard, even with a deeper taint of brogue than when it was sent; and when Ellis, of the *Colonist*, implored it to tell him if his love was true, it mocked his pathetic appeal and passed it on from rock to rock, and even to this day the *slolicums* are tossing the poor journalist's sentimental conundrum from hill to hill in hollow mockery. Better toy with a spook than fool with a *slolicum*.

The Dead.

The funeral of David Murray, the young man who died on board of a C. P. R. train at Gravel River, east of Winnipeg, on Friday last, when *en route* from Glasgow, Scotland, to this city, occurred on the 17th. Deceased was a victim of consumption and had been very ill for six months, but it was hoped a change of climate would be beneficial. He was accompanied by his mother, a brother and sister. Several members of the family have been for some time residents of the city. The relatives have the sympathy of the community in their great affliction. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Robert Brown, of Manitoba, who is at present officiating for Rev. D. Fraser.

Favors the C. P. R.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, Captain Wm. Waitt, has made her initial trip from the Sound to Vancouver. She is to run regularly on the route in the interest of the C. P. R. On her first trip she carried from Seattle 40,000 pounds of wool, consigned to Boston, and 240,000 shingles consigned to Chicago. The Seattle *Press* naively says, "we can export direct to the East by this route; let us import also?"

Hymeneal.

Mr. Geo. L. Hill, of the Senate Saloon this city, was united in marriage at Seattle on the 16th with Miss Lizzie Atwood, daughter of Rev. Mr. Atwood, of the Seattle Methodist church. The happy couple arrived by the North Pacific this afternoon, and received congratulations from many friends.

In the same city on the 16th, by Rev C. D. Davis, John J. White, of Seattle, was married to Miss Martha Price, late of this city.

They Will Call.

THE TIMES all along stated that it would yet be found that full justice would be done to Victoria by the Pacific Ocean steamship service of the C. P. R. R. Yesterday J. H. Todd, President of the Board of Trade, was notified by Mr. Van Horne that he thought the Abyssinia would call at the outer wharf on her return trip next Monday, as will incoming and outgoing vessels in future.

Suggestive.

London *Truth* says the following announcement was placarded on posters in Lisburn, Antrim, where a series of Lent lectures were being given:

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 3RD,
THE REVEREND CANON———
"Descended into Hell."
You are all affectionately invited.

To Interfere.

The Canadian tariff was discussed in the House of Lords last night. Lord Salisbury said that his government would do what it could in the interest of the British manufacturers, but he was not hopeful of accomplishing much, as the Canadian Government was bound to develop its latent resources by a protective policy.

B. C. M. & M. Stock.

A gentleman of this city, who is largely interested in the B. C. M. & M. Co., this week disposed of, at private sale, a block of 1,500 shares of the above stock at $1 per share. A handsome profit was attached to the transaction, as the vendor bought the same shares some time ago for 10 cents per share.

C. P. R. Hotel.

The work on the C. P. R. hotel, Vancouver, is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible so that it may be ready for occupation on Oct. 1. Fifty carpenters will be put on immediately and the furniture will be ready to be put in as soon as the painting is done.

ISLAND RAILWAY TERMINUS.

President Dunsmuir Interviewed by the City Council.

On the strength of the petition presented to the Council on last Wednesday night, and the action taken thereon, the Mayor and Council at 10:30 a. m. to-day waited on R. Dunsmuir, Esq., M. P. P., President of the E. & N. R., at his office, to discuss if it was the intention of the company to bring the railway into the city. After the advantages of so desirable an improvement were discussed pro and con, Mr. Dunsmuir informed the deputation that it was the intention of the company to bring the line to a point at the west end of Cormorant street, where the company has already acquired property necessary for a small station, with the idea of asking the corporation for the privilege of running cars up Cormorant street if it were found desirable to do so. It was not the intention of the company to ask the city for a dollar, other than if the corporation thought well of it, that (say) $20,000 could be taken and divided among the hospitals of the city in the name of the company. President Dunsmuir further stated that plans for a swing bridge, suitable for railway and general travel, were about complete, and as soon as finished would be forwarded to the Minister of Railways for his approval. He further stated that he had bought the Indian reserve for $60,000, and although the deed was not issued he had the signature of Sir John Macdonald to the effect that it would be conveyed to him for the above consideration.

It was the opinion of the Mayor and Council, after the open manner in which Mr. Dunsmuir had laid the company's plans before them, that he was entitled to a vote of thanks, which was moved by Coun. Pearse and seconded by Coun. Higgins and passed. The Council then withdrew, believing that the cars will be in the city before the rainy season again visits us.

From the Interior.

Mr. Thorton Fell returned from Kamloops this morning where he was attending the Court of Assize. In the early part of the week it rained for a couple of days. The farmers in the vicinity who are irrigating their land shut off the water, as the showers which fell were better than any artificial damping of the soil. More rain fell, it is said, in this brief period than fell during the past year and a half. Farmers are consequently in great glee, as the prospect for a big crop is said to be excellent. Mr. Fell brought down with him samples of gooseberries and currants from the garden of Mr. John Murray, at Spence's Bridge. The former are larger than a pigeon's egg and the latter resemble good sized marbles. The interior it is evident is well adapted for the growth of fruit. Snow is to be seen on the mountains, whilst the streams are booming, rushing down the mountain sides in vast torrents, jumping from precipice to precipice and making a noise like thunder. The Ashcroft bridge was in peril at one time, but all danger thereto is now believed to be past. The assizes closed on Tuesday. The docket was a light one. Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem then went to Clinton where he will preside over the Court of Assize to be opened next week.

Canadians in the Golden State.

Mr. A. J. Wallace, of the real estate firm of Wallace Bros., Pasadena, Cal., was a passenger by the San Francisco steamer to-day. Mr. Wallace is a native of Pilkington, Co. Wellington, Ont, but has resided for some time in Pasadena, where he has become one of the solid substantial men of that charming city. He reports business in his line as very brisk and real estate rapidly advancing in price, consequent upon the great rush of eastern people coming into that part of the Golden State. He came *via* the C. P. R. R. from Dakota where he was winding up some family matters. He was accompanied by Rev. E. A. Healey, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of the same place, who is also a Canadian, a native of Drayton, Co. Wellington, and who also has been a resident in California for some years, ministering amongst the numerous Canadian colonies to be met with throughout Southern California.

Coaxing Better than Scratching.

Miss Emma Frye, eldest daughter of Mr. George Frye, of H. M. Customs, gives promise of becoming a clever artist. Already the works from her pencil are pronounced by critics to possess great merit. A crayon sketch, entitled "Coaxing is Better than Scratching" being a copy of a drawing, appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, which is her latest production. The picture represents a young girl of four years playing with a cat which is standing on a table coaxing the little maiden to give it a basin of milk which she is carrying in her hands. The feline is exceedingly well executed, as is also the child, whose look and carriage is natural and true to life. It is an exceedingly well executed drawing and Miss Frye has every reason to feel elated over her effort. She has the eye and taste of a true artist and it is likely Victorians will yet hear more of her in this respect.

Astronomers Coming.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 16th says: A permanent expedition of astronomers is now on its way from Washington, D. C., to Japan, by way of the C. P. R. to Victoria. Professor Todd, who has charge of the expedition, endeavored to arrange for transportation by United States lines, but owing to the workings of the Inter-state Commerce law he could not secure the rates which the Canadian Pacific offered. The contract was made to carry the party and baggage to Victoria and return. At Victoria they will connect with the new steamship Abyssinia for Yokohama. The expedition is sent out by the nautical almanac branch of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.

The High School.

The junior division roll of honor was omitted in our report of the closing exercises at the High School yesterday. It was as follows:

Proficiency—R Brodrick; deportment, Miss G Withrow; punctuality and regularity, J C McLagan.

Miss Pope on behalf on the school presented Miss A. Hicks, the organist, with a handsome album. This young lady read the last issue of the *Girls' Own Paper* in a satisfactory manner, and for which she was heartily applauded. The *Leisure Hour* was read by Master Gibbs. It was an exceedingly creditable effort.

Have Arrived.

The machinery for the oatmeal mill to be erected by Mr. Peter Miles, at Gorden Head, arrived by the Husquins, and it is now on the ground. The building is in process of erection. The mill will be a steam one. The engine and boiler were secured last fall from the establishment of the Messrs. Wilson of this city. The mill will be in operation early in the fall. If there are not enough oats raised in the district to supply the mill arrangements have been made to import them from the Sound.

Kootenay Troubles.

The report that the mounted police might not go into Kootenay on account of the expense, is, we are credibly informed, unfounded. Col. Herchmier has gone in to examine and report upon the situation.

THE NANAIMO HORROR

The Inquest Resumed—Evidence Taken.

No Cause as Yet Assigned for the Explosion.

NANAIMO, 16th June, 1887.—The Coroner's inquest on the late explosion re-opened at 2 p. m. in the Court House, Nanaimo, Mr. Eberts representing the Crown, Mr. Drake the Vancouver Coal Company, and Mr. Young the Knights of Labor. The jury having been called,

James Knight, sworn, deposed: Am now farming, but have been mining; was working for V. Coal Co. on day of explosion in the morning shift in No. 3 south level in stall 2 on map. My partner was J. Williams; Burns and Dawson killed in the explosion worked in the night shift. Have been mining four or five years; have worked in the mine. The ventilation of the mine seemed very good, and there was a strong current of air; I never came across or heard of gas to amount to anything. Worked in stall for two and a half months before explosion; never worked in Diagonal slope; sometimes there would be gas from a "feeder." Don't know where Malpass or Bradley worked; know where Malcolm worked. Have heard that one shift in New slope had to leave on account of gas; when I got home I heard so. Never heard of complaint being made to manager of want of ventilation. Mine was dry at face of my stall, though it was wet in the level below, distant about 100 feet or less than that. My stall is about 300 yards from Level No. 3; it is about 25 yards from level to face of my stall. Have never been in Diagonal slope; no gas in my place. Quite a little dust rose when a shot was fired. Have had no experience in explosion of coal dust. From Main slope to No. 3, where I worked, is about 150 yards. When in No. 3 Level three or four months ago never noticed dust; would have done so if there was any. My stall is quite dusty when shovelling, but the air soon expelled it. Face of my stall perfectly dry; occasionally found a damp hole when boring, but not often; as a rule it was pretty dry. There would be more or less dust, according to the shot fired. Gas did not accumulate from feeder, and feeder disappeared when shot was fired.

Mr. Griffiths, recalled by Mr. Young, sworn, deposed: I fired shot and lighted gas in Cross-cut; shot was fired in cross-cut. A little gas had accumulated in roof in little pot hole over timbers at lead of Cross-cut, and a little flame ran along roof; usual roof ran from 8 to 12 feet. In some places it was 13 feet, and it was 6½ feet from rails to timbers. The space was filled tight from timbers to roof with anything we could get hold of. There is always vacancy where gas can accumulate, and have seen gas so accumulate, but not enough to hurt. Fired no shot in Main slope that day. Worked in Cross-cut that day. Slope not timbered all the way; free in many places; gas between timbers never amounted to anything at all. Helped to put up the stoppings. Sometimes we filled from top of lagging to roof and sometimes not when we had no material. It would not take much gas to be dangerous. It is 5 yards from level to cross-cut. Hague was working on morning of explosion. It was Hague who fired the shot that I said ignited the gas. I was at top of level when gas ignited, 30 yards up slope. Hague went to next cross-cut above; I saw the gas ignite. The flame extended down the level, it seemed to come down the lagging. It did not reach Hague. It is fifteen feet from face of cross-cut to slope. The flame extended from mouth of cross-cut 10 or 12 feet up slope; three casters, the biggest shot I ever fired. Hague knew the gas ignited that morning. I was working five yards from main slope; thirty yards away from shot and Hague was between. The flame did not extend 20 or 30 feet. Have seen shots throw flame a long distance. The shot that ignited the gas was not a blowing-out shot.

John Duce, sworn, deposed—Have mined five years; was working in May in No. 4 stall in No. 5 south main slope. Ventilation pretty good; no complaints. Worked in several places, but never in diagonal. Never encountered gas in main slope; never knew men left on account of gas in main slope; have worked in no stall near James Knight's stall; found gas there sometimes. Knight worked there after me. Never any gas to do harm; not enough to harm men. A Chinaman once ignited gas there; was stopped from working by "fireman" when I ignited gas with my lamp when part of roof came down.

Richard Gibson, deposed—Am overman in one shift; was on afternoon shift on 3rd May and was in explosion; was between Nos. 1 and 2 when explosion took place; heard nothing before explosion; all I remember was when it struck me like a blast of wind. It was no flame; have not much remembrance of what took place after; was unconscious for 1½ hours. Remember going up to the fire in the No. 2 shaft. I am under the manager; ventilation was very good; have 35 years experience as a miner; was twice a day in diagonal; very dry there; about 100 yards of top not so dry; driest from No. 3 down; was often there when shots fired. Never saw explosion of gas when shot fired; am a practical miner; have seen flame extend as high as forty feet, caused by a partly blowing up shot; caused by coal dust left in hole and by powder; never tamped hole with dry dust; always wet. Cannot say what tamping was when flame extended 40 feet; flame was principally due to powder. Have had to get out of way; there was smoke first and then flame. Flame from powder would extend 10 or 15 feet. Have seen it before, not very rare. Some of the miners thought there was too much ventilation. This was my first explosion. Ventilation in diagonal slope about as good as required. I was down to face of diagonal that day; did not hear of gas having caught fire that day. Know Hague; did not hear of gas catching fire on day mentioned; I was down diagonal at 3 p. m. on 3rd May, and second time down to Tully, about 160 yards from face at 4:30 p. m.; diagonal much drier than the other slopes; worked in Scotland; never worked in such a dry coal mine; have in ironstone mines; when I came up to the fire in the mine there was a large blaze; have no idea how it caught; no gas in diagonal that day that I know of; if there was, would have been reported; saw the fireman about 20 minutes before explosion; he had just come from diagonal; conversed with him; would have reported gas if any; that fireman was killed; he had had considerable experience; there was more or less coal dust in mine except very wet; ventilation would have the effect of drying up mine and make a new element of danger; would drive away gas but raise dust; was not present when mine was watered; was down diagonal to-day to face of slope; I saw a hole on face of diagonal slope that looked very dangerous; did not notice the hole before explosion; such a hole would be dangerous because place not prepared for such a shot; they have to prepare the coal for a shot by proper cutting; there was not such cutting on face; Hague, jr., and Lyons were working there; they were experienced miners. If shot effective would have saved them a great deal of trouble; I always prevent such a shot as nearly sure to blow out; my duty is to see place secure and in working order; mine very well found for protection of human life; managers save no expense; every attention paid to my suggestions; I always encouraged men to report gas; no complaints from men on day of explosion; never struck me coal dust was dangerous. Remember explosion on Queen of Pacific sometime ago; that explosion did not alarm me; did not form any opinion about it. No. 4 was watered and three or four stalls in No. 3; did not know reason for watering, but think it was to keep down coal dust; know how stoppings are put in; examine them regularly; last time about a week before explosion and at that time they were all right; sent men to examine them; they were examined whenever any were leaking or when new ones were put in. Don't think doors would have been better than curtains. Can give no explanation of explosion; did not notice barometer; had no instructions to be more than usually careful that day. Hole I spoke of at face of diagonal was dangerous for curtains and brattice; it would also stagnate the air for some time; I consider dust an element of danger according to dust theory. Remember flame forty feet in old Douglas mine; caused at that time by overcharge of powder; not safe to use dry dust for tamping as it is apt to choke hole made by needle; only objection I form against it. Have seen standing shots; might increase the flames considerably if dry dust was used for tamping. Hole spoken of drilled at an angle and to a distance of 4 or 4½ feet in the face, about 2 feet into solid coal. Flame in that case would have gone right up slope. Shot would have to travel quite a piece before striking roof. Ventilation would tend to dry the dust on roads and make it more dangerous. It never occurred to me that the ventilation was increasing the danger so far as coal dust was concerned. I did not think coal dust was an element of danger before explosion. If I saw anything dangerous would have reported it to Mr. McGregor as was my duty. I always see the fireman's marks are attended to; marks are made in prominent places. May be made on a shovel. Fireman's mark would be evidence of his having been there but not of no gas on roof. Never heard any theory about gas at the time of Queen of Pacific explosion. Never associated coal dust and danger together in the mine; never was told why mine was watered. Five feet of air to one of gas will cause explosion; 7 to 10 to one of gas is not dangerous. There is also a point of explosion in which gas cannot be traced. The hole spoken of if extended in an imaginary line would strike timbers before it struck roof. I have spoken of coal dust only in connection with thory advanced since explosion.

Matthew Miller, sworn, deposed:—Worked in No. 1 level about one mile from shaft. Ventilation good there when I left at 2 p. m., 3rd May. Worked in no other level since shaft was finished. Little gas, not as much as you could put in your hat. Ventilation very good; never heard of bad gas. Every man passes the fireman and is told if there is gas. If a man knows of gas, he tells it to the fireman. No stopping of men by fireman a week or ten days before explosion.

Wm. Miller, sworn, deposed:—Am engine driver in No. 2, looking after fan, &c., on day of explosion; fan going 31 revolutions a minute; regulated by governor; could travel faster; the speed was about as usual. I was at No. 2 at donkey engine when explosion took place. John Curry, my brother, and Jerry Sullivan, were in engine house when I got there. About 7 minutes between explosion and time, I left; for about 10 minutes fan ran faster than 31; then she was slowed down; don't know who gave orders to do so. Everything was in confusion and the fire took place almost immediately; I heard no signals. I staid by the engine until driven away by fire. I did not ask who gave order to accelerate speed of fan.

Here Mr. Eberts explained to jury and coroner the impossibility of compelling Mr. Prior to go down the mine as an expert, but that Mr. Dick, Inspector of Mines, would do so and give as accurate information as was possible.

Inquest adjourned to 10 a. m. on 17th.

CLINTON ASSIZES.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Court met Monday, June 13. Ah Chung and Nai Lip, charged with entering the house of Mr. Place of Dog Creek and stealing $900 in notes and gold dust, were found guilty, and sentenced. Ah Chung to four years and Nai Lip to two years imprisonment. Mr. Place recovered about $5.00 of the stolen money. Mr. McColl for the Crown. The prisoner Nai Lip was defended by Mr. Bole.

Two Chinamen were found guilty of stealing 900 pounds of flour and sentenced to 18 months each.

Wing Chong *vs.* Caspar Phair. This was action against Sheriff Phair for wrongfully seizing the plaintiff's goods at Dog Creek under a writ of execution against another party. The action was tried before a special jury summoned by the coroner, who found verdict for the plaintiff for $707. Mr. Fell for plaintiff; Mr. McColl for defendant.

No Germans Need Apply.

A London dispatch of the 13th says: I learn that the government here view with apprehension the proposal of Germany to provide a line of steamers between Vancouver and Hongkong. When the contract comes before the House it is confidently expected the government will make a concession, enabling the Canadian Pacific to dispense with the foreign proposal and retain the great route for England alone. I know a large number of members who will support a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific. Sir Edward Watkins is working hard in favor of the route.

Cabinet Changes.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that it is definitely arranged that Chapleau will accept the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec and be succeeded in the cabinet by Senator Lacoste, although Girouard's name is mentioned. Costigan's retirement, it seems, will be coincident with the re-arrangement of portfolios, and probably Curran will be appointed to the comptrollership of excise. The chances are that Bowell be made Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Landry, of Kent, Solicitor General.

Silver in Kootenay.

A dispatch of the 15th from Sand Point, Idaho, says: The first shipment of silver ore into the United States from British Columbia was to-day made from Kootenay, a flag station four miles east of this point on the Northern Pacific railroad. The ore goes to Montana for reduction, and runs about 400 ounces of silver per ton. It was shipped from the Krao mine, on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, by one of the owners, A. D. W. Wheeler, a Butte, Montana, party.

Nanaimo Relief.

COLLECTED AT TIMES OFFICE.

Amount acknowledged	$ 825 75
H. F. Sieward, per W. McNiffe	5 00
Total	$ 830 75

Fur Shipments.

On Thursday a shipment of ten tons of furs, consigned to a New York house, was made by Messrs. H. J. Hartnell and M. J. Davis, of this city. The shipment went via the Sound and the Northern

COMMONS OF CANADA.

A Short Peep into the House of Commons.

If your readers would like to take a peep into the House of Commons let them accompany me to the Chamber through the long cool corridors by which it is reached. It is not necessary to utter any magic pass word or secret clasp of the hand, for the doors fly open as we approach by the not unseen agency of sundry belabelled door-keepers, who seem, by the solemn dignity of their bearing to be fully conscious of the importance of their office. We pass numerous oil paintings of defunct members, mostly with lugubrious countenances and powdered wigs, and would certainly create a sensation and no doubt astonish themselves could they just step down from their heavy gilt frames, a la Ruddygore, amongst us of this degenerate age. Ah! here we are at the Chamber. Not much to look at, anyway, I think I hear you say, and very much like an overgrown school-room, with its long rows of desks, bearing marks of rough use. The windows are beautifully stained, however, and that is a fine life-sized portrait of Her Gracious Majesty which hangs at the south end, and the ladies in the Speaker's gallery are a pretty bit of light coloring. In fact, by the mellowing shades of the incandescent light the old House looks fairly well. Now the members came dropping in;

THE SPEAKER,

a large, handsome man, looking positively majestic in his flowing silk robes, takes his green-covered velvet chair, the mace, emblem of royalty—it is only silver really, thus fulfilling the proverb that "all is not gold that glitters"—is nicely adjusted on its little pillow on the green-felt covered table; the Sergeant-at-Arms marches to his seat by the door, having miraculously saved himself from tripping over the absurdly useless sword dangling at his side, that will keep getting mixed up with his legs; the clerk of the House and his assistant, all begowned, take their places at the table, the pretty little uniformed pages dart hither and thither at various calls from the members or repose gracefully on the green steps leading to the Speaker's chair; the electric bell rings, the public plays catch-as-catch-can for best places in the gallery, and the House is open. When the House opens in the afternoon the public are excluded until prayers are over, it being well known that Parliament requires all its prayers for itself. So this is our Commons. Yes; there is

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

radiant in his inevitable scarlet necktie and buttonhole boquet. You may notice his nose is much as represented by Grip, also that he keeps up an eternal wagging of his right foot, which is calculated to drive a nervous on looker insane. The Clerk of the House, too, has this exceedingly comfortable habit. The fair, fat and rather severe-looking gentleman next him is Sir Charles Tupper. That modern Beau Brummel who is struggling with one eyeglass, and showing a beautiful set of teeth in the agony consequent thereon, is Sir Adolph Caron. You will observe him also by the expanse of brown Lisle thread sock he invariably exposes. The comfortable looking little Frenchman next him is Sir Hector Langevin. There Mr.

BLAKE'S GRAND PHYSIOGNOMY

and very much beruffled hair looms up. Here is Mr. Laurier's statuesque face, which can light up so quickly and wonderfully, the soul of the man shining through like a light through a Parian marble vase, and here and there those men whose names, at least, are familiar in most every Canadian home. Taking it on the whole, the Commons is very unimposing. The majority of the members are very ordinary looking men, for the most part very shabbily or untidily dressed, and two-thirds of them bald, some of them without a single hair 'twixt them and Heaven. You see a great many of them retain their hats in their seats, although if one of them attempts to move around the chamber thus, the cries of "order" that arise from the others is ear-splitting, and is apt to make the culprit jerk off his offending hat in a hurry. Mr. Landerkin compromises by wearing a brilliantly embroidered smoking cap, which, when set askew (as it usually is), gives that gentleman a rakish look ludicrously out of keeping with his dignified appearance. The small gallery suspended between the public gallery and the Speaker's chair belongs to the

POOR BEGGARS OF JOURNALISTS,

who sit in what an English writer terms their "airy supremacy," all the weary hours, without room to even stretch their feet out, and descending stairs so narrow and dark that it is precisely like going up and down a barrel. It is fortunate that the reporters are of a sterner sex, as those stairs admit of no room for feminine flummeries, and the average woman would get stuck half way. You think this parade of gowned officials and gilded mace exceedingly ridiculous. Well, so do I. It always makes me laugh when I see the Sergeant-at-Arms, of funereal aspect, gravely take the mace in his black-gloved hands and bob it under the table when the House goes into committee and as gravely jerk it up again when committee is over. I wonder what would be done if the mace were destroyed in some unexpected manner. But the catastrophe is

TOO AWFUL TO CONTEMPLATE.

Now the members are speaking, Sir John with his "er—hum—ah—" nodding his head at every syllable, Mr. Blake see-sawing on his feet, and poor Mr. Pope eking out his morsel of speech with the most remarkable gesticulations, as though he were in deep water and was energetically swimming out. Some of the members speak with their hands in their pockets, others pull at their desks or finger their watch chains, nearly all have some individual peculiarity. You hear some one saying a great deal about the "ne-cessairie dev-il-ope-ment." Bless you, no Frenchman ever pronounces necessary and development in any other way, and that awful jargon you hear now, which is neither French nor English, or a possible mixture of both, is a bill or motion being read by the Assistant Clerk of the House, who from his utter incapacity to read anything intelligibly, has seemingly been appointed (at a good fat salary) to a post requiring the most reading in the House. What a satire on wisdom in giving office! Now, there is a member actually attempting to pass between the Speaker and the mace! Does the man mean to burst up the constitution?

Now, a great deal of talking has been done, but very little said. I see the Premier and Sir Hector Langevin

SIDE BY SIDE ASLEEP,

Sir John with his arms folded, head bent and brows puckered as though his dreams were of harsh debate. Sir Hector's bald head is thrown back, he is sleeping as placidly as a child after a good supper, with no pretence of being awake. Many others are dozing, too, for the hour is late and the debate dreary. Now the House is in committee the back-bench members are holding forth. Mr. Mills and Mr. Laurier are always awake and alert, but as we, too, are growing weary of viewing Parliament and Parlia-

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Condensed into Brief and Pithy Paragraphs.

Ex-Speaker Murray has been appointed municipal commissioner for Manitoba.

War between England and Russia over Afghanistan seems imminent.

The bark Nevada has arrived at Quebec with yellow fever on board.

Greenway's Liberal friends in Manitoba have presented him with a purse of $900.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says the Pope has no sympathy with Parnell's Irish campaign.

The ship laborers at Quebec remain masters of the situation, and the reign of terror is complete.

The government intends to prosecute Davitt for his conduct in inciting the Bodyke tenants to resist the evictions.

The Toronto builders have acceded to the demands of the workmen for increased wages and the men have returned to work.

A terrible explosion of a dynamite cartridge occurred at Chattanooga in the mines on Tuesday. Five men were killed and many wounded.

The Emperor William and the Czar will have an interview during the military manœuvres in West Prussia next autumn.

Beatrice Gilet, a beautiful Hamilton girl, aged 16, was shot and killed by Alfred Hancock, a young Englishman. Hancock claims the shooting was accidental.

A land slide on El Pedro farm in Concordia, Panama, buried Senor Pedro Aristripo, his wife and nine children, and the servants in the house. In all sixteen persons were killed.

There was serious rioting at Athlone, Ireland, on Tuesday, between soldiers and civilians. The soldiers wrecked a number of houses and many citizens were injured with stones.

Sir John Macdonald will visit England next month on urgent business. Mr. Davin, also, will visit Ireland after the session. Sir John's visit is supposed to be for the purpose of urging the Imperial Government to subsidize the C. P. R. ocean steamship line.

Advices from India say 500 men of the garrison at Herat mutinied on the 9th inst. A short, sharp fight ensued in which thirty loyal and fifty rebel troops were killed. The mutineers fled but most of them were captured.

The Earl of Aberdeen, now in San Francisco, said to a deputation that waited upon him last Wednesday, that he would never be in favor of the separating of Ireland from England, yet he favored that form of self-government which would be consistent with "Imperial unity."

Mrs. Porter Ashe was on Tuesday granted a divorce from her husband by Judge Armstrong. Mrs. E. B. Crocker, her mother, has been appointed guardian of little Alma, who was the innocent cause of so much trouble in the Los Angeles courts a few months ago.

One hundred asylums in the United States and Canada are represented in the Association of Medical Superintendents of American institutions for the insane, which began its session at Detroit, Tuesday. This is the forty-first annual meeting. About sixty superintendents are in the city.

Dispatches from various fishing centres in Nova Scotia report the whole coast lined with American mackerel seiners. Two Yankee vessels have thrown seines among the nets of local fishermen near Whitewood, and have destroyed them, and one vessel made a haul of 75 barrels, and another 80 barrels of mackerel within a mile and a half of the shore.

A revolt is imminent in Honolulu. The people have become exasperated at the King's action in fortifying the palace walls and taking in supplies of ammunition there, and the American and British residents have appealed to their respective governments for protection. Rev. Dr. J. A. Cruzan, who had been in Honolulu several years, said: "When I left Honolulu on the 7th the place was in a condition of seething discontent. Everybody in the islands had agreed that some change ought and must at once take place in the mode of government."

CABLE NEWS.

O'BRIEN A LION.

DUBLIN, June 17.—O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, who arrived at Queenstown to-day, received an ovation. Scores of deputations from various places in Ireland were at the landing to greet him and escort him to his hotel. An immense crowd gathered in front of the hotel and O'Brien addressed them, alluding to his American experience and thanking them for their cordial reception. O'Brien, after receiving addresses from deputations this afternoon, will go to Cork, where he will be tendered the freedom of the city.

BLAINE AND FAMILY.

James G. Blaine and family reached London this afternoon.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Its rumored telegrams have been received from London ordering the Indian government to forward troops to the Afghan frontier, also said orders have been issued for the completion of the railway line to Candahar and extension of Peshawur Railway to Jumrood.

KIDNAPPED.

PARIS, June 16.—A sensation has been caused in French high life by the successful kidnapping of the Countess Campos who was recently decoyed from the Duc de la Torre. The kidnappers seized the Countess as she was walking in the Bois de Boulogne. They have eluded pursuit to the present, and the whereabouts of the lady is unknown except to her captors, who have managed to completely baffle their personal friends and the police. The Duc is a son of the late Marshal Serrano of Spain. The Spanish Embassy have instituted an energetic search for the lady.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A C. P. R. VESSEL ASHORE.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., June 17.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Athabasca ran ashore on the Isle of Cans, Georgian Bay, yesterday. Her passengers were brought to Owen Sound. It is thought both vessel and cargo will be saved.

NO REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Mr. Hoffnung, an Englishman and *charge d'affairs* for the Hawaiian Kingdom, now in this city, says he has little faith in the prediction that a revolution is imminent in the Kingdom. He will leave for the Islands next Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—The situation in Chihuahua, where there are two rival governments and state legislatures, excites interest here, but it is not believed the Federal Government will actively interfere except to preserve the peace. It is said in government circles that the matter will be settled, according to due process of law and without resort to arms. Gen. Pacheco, Minister of the Interior, who has assumed the governorship of Chihuahua, does not appear to be backed by the Federal Government, and in ... circles it is said he is no longer Minister of the Interior, ...

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MARRIED LADIES

The Weekly Times.

Victoria. Friday. June 24. 1887.

1837. 1887.

RETROSPECTIVE.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, on the 20th of June, 1837—just 50 years ago this (Monday) morning—a carriage and four dashed up the great Central avenue to Kensington Palace. Its occupants were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. HOWLEY and the Lord CHAMBERLAIN, the Marquis of Conyngham. It was two hours after midnight when they left Windsor. The morning was a sweet one. The air was fragrant with the perfume of the flowers, shrubbery and foliage lining their route. The birds' song was on the air, but the two grave men traveling at this early hour of the morning heeded nothing but the importance of their solemn mission—which was to call a Queen to the throne of her ancestors, and break the news of the death, at 2 o'clock that morning, of her uncle and predecessor, WILLIAM IV. We are informed that after repeated knocking and thumping at the porter's gate they were admitted into the Court yard, where, after considerable delay, they made themselves heard, and told the attendant that they desired an audience with the Princess VICTORIA on very urgent business. They were informed that the Princess at that early hour was in such a sweet sleep that her attendants dare not venture to disturb her. Then they said, "we are come on business of state to the QUEEN, *and even her sleep must give way to that.*" They were right; for in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her night cap thrown off and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. It did not take her visitors long to tell their story. To it she listened with the tenderest of sympathy for her aunt ADELAIDE—for whom, as well as for herself, she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to invoke the blessing of the Almighty. Lord MELBOURNE, the Prime Minister, was at once sent for and a meeting of the Privy Council called for 11 a. m. The girl-queen was then allowed to go to her mother—the Duchess of KENT—and tell her of the great change that had taken place in her daughter's fortunes.

On becoming calm and reconciled to her altered position—for she was now virtually Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as of the entire British Empire, as then constituted—the maiden Queen's first act was to write a letter of condolence to her annt, Queen ADELAIDE, begging her to remain at Windsor as long as she pleased. The letter was addressed "To Her Majesty the Queen" at Windsor Castle. She was told that she ought to write "To Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager." But even at that early period of her reign she displayed good judgment and qualities of heart, which have ever characterized her career as maiden, wife, mother and queen. Her reply was, "I am aware of that; but I will not be the first to remind her of her altered position." Eleven o'clock, the hour for meeting her Privy Council, arrived. It met in Kensington Palace. In the Greville diary we are told that never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which was raised about her manner and behavior—and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something far beyond what was looked for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, the Queen, though legally of age, was only just eighteen. She had much to learn to fit her for the exalted position to which she was so suddenly called. Previous to entering the Council room the Prime Minister, Lord MELBOURNE, had explained to Her Majesty the part she had to perform. Upon asking her if she would enter the Council room with the great officers of the State, she said she would come in alone. A deputation of the Lords was appointed to wait upon her in an adjoining room. They returned in a few minutes, when the royal proclamation was read. It was dated at Kensington the 20th of June, 1837. All the Lords of the Privy Council present signed the proclamation. Then the doors were thrown open and the Queen entered, accompanied by her two uncles, who had advanced to meet her. She bowed to the Lords and took her seat—an arm chair was her extemporised throne—and then read her speech in a clear, distinct, audible voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She said "this awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope and that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to long experience. I place my firm reliance in the wisdom of Providence, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. * * * Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country. It will be my increasing study to maintain the reformed religion, as by law established, securing at the same time, to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty. I shall steadily protect the rights and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects." How truly the girl-Queen kept her word, those who have been spared to see the Jubilee year of her reign can fully testify.

Here it may not be out of place to quote a tiny extract from Lord BEACONSFIELD'S description of the scene at the first council meeting under the Victoria era. "The prelates," says BEACONSFIELD, "and chief men of her realm then advanced to the throne, and kneeling before her pledged their troth, and took the sacred oath of allegiance and supremacy—allegiance to one who rules over the land that the great Macedonian could not conquer; and over a continent of which even COLUMBUS never dreamed; to the Queen of every sea, and of nations of every zone. Fair and serene she has the blood and beauty of the Saxon. Will it be her proud destiny at length to bear relief to suffering millions, and with that soft hand which might inspire troubadour and guerdon knights, to break the last link in the Saxon thraldom?" GREVILLE says she was quite plainly dressed and in mourning. After she had read her speech and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Privy Councillors were sworn; the two Royal Dukes first by themselves, and as these old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations; and this was the only sign of emotion that she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both and rose from her chair and moved towards the Duke of SUSSEX, who was furthest from her, and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came one after the other to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner or show any in her countenance to any individual of any rank, station or party. I particularly watched her when MELBOURNE and the Ministers, and the Duke of WELLINGTON and PEEL, approached her.

And thus begun the extraordinary reign of our beloved Queen Victoria, whose Jubilee the whole British Empire will begin to-day to celebrate. From the first she placed implicit confidence in Lord MELBOURNE, and when a change of government took place and it became necessary according to constitutional usage to make a change in her attendant Ladies in Waiting for the first time she displayed a spirit slightly rebellious. But she had to yield ultimately, as Sir ROBERT PEEL was determined that his prerogative in this matter should be respected even by his sovereign. Thereafter it is not on record that she displayed any hostile feeling to her ministers.

On the 13th of July, 1837, the Queen left forever the home of her childhood at Kensington and took up her residence at Buckingham Palace. Here the maiden Queen established her court. On the 17th of July she proceeded in state to dissolve her first parliament. The royal procession was a grand affair, and on the 20th of November following, opened the first parliament of her reign. The coronation took place on the 28th of June, 1838, and never in England was such a gorgeous scene witnessed before.

The next eventful affair in Her Majesty's reign was her betrothal and marriage to the late and lamented Prince CONSORT, her full cousin. This event she announced to her Privy Councillors on the 23rd of November, at Buckingham Palace, in 1839, as well as to the country and the world when opening parliament in person, on the 16th July, 1840. The event took place on the 10th of February following. It was a genuine love affair. That the alliance was a happy one none can doubt, for those who have read "Leaves from the Queen's Journal," or "The Life of the Prince CONSORT" can come to any other conclusion than that it was a marriage designed by Hesven. Prince ALBERT the Good proved to be as good a husband and father as his Queen was a wife and mother. A pleasant incident is related in one of the above works in connection with the birth of the Prince of WALES which reveals the domestic happiness that reigned then in the Royal household. The birth of the Prince of WALES was hailed with delight by the British nation at large, as well as by his royal parents. In her Journal in reference to that event, Her Majesty wrote: "ALBERT brought in dear little Pussy (the Princess ROYAL) in such a smart white merino dress trimmed with blue, which mamma had given her, and placed her on my bed, seating himself near to her, and she was very dear and good; and as my precious, invaluable ALBERT sat there, and our little love between us, I felt quite moved in the happiness and gratitude to God." Of the Prince CONSORT'S subsequent life, and of the gracious manner in which he filled his difficult position, completely overcoming the feeling of prejudice that had at first and for some years existed against him, it is unnecessary to write. He was a wise counsellor to the Queen and to the nation, for it is certain that were it not for his forethought and diplomacy Britain would have been drawn into a conflict with the United States during their civil war. His death occurred on December 14, 1861, and filled the nation with such a profound sorrow as no previous royal death had occasioned, and casting a gloom over Her Majesty which she has never been able to wholly dispel. The fruit of the union of these royal parents was nine children—five daughters and four sons, of whom one of each, the beloved Princess ALICE and Prince LEOPOLD are dead. The eldest son, ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of WALES, the heir-apparent, is now in his forty-sixth year.

A mere catalogue of the many important events which have taken place in Great Britain and the Colonies during Her Majesty's occupancy of the throne would fill pages of THE TIMES. A few of them, however, may be briefly noticed on this occasion. The opening years of Her Majesty's reign were marked by the rebellion in the then Canada, followed by the Union in 1840 of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; Lord DURHAM having been entrusted the task of reporting on the best method of adjusting the future government of the country. Still later—1867—the British North American provinces, excepting Newfoundland, were confederated under the title of the Dominion of Canada. The years 1837-39 saw the general development of the railway system in Great Britain, the construction of the electric telegraph, and the first successful attempts to use steam for purposes of transatlantic navigation, and in 1840 penny postage was introduced. The subsequent progress of these improvements seems almost fabulous, and to them is undoubtedly due much of the marvellous growth in every direction of the British Empire. Among the many conspicuous events of the half century in the region of domestic politics were the abolition of tithes in Ireland and the passage of the Poor Law in 1838; the Municipal Reform Act in 1840; the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846; the removal of the Jewish disabilities; the great Emancipation Act, the abolition of property qualification by members of parliament, the Disraeli Reform Bill of 1867; the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869; the abolition of religious tests in universities in 1871; the establishment of the Local Board; adoption of the ballot in 1872; the Employees Liberty Act of 1880; the further enlargement of the franchise in 1884 followed by the redistribution of the seats in 1885, to say nothing of the Irish question which began to be discussed in 1873 and at present forms the central topic for discussion in the British House of Commons as well as many other measures of reform all passed with the view of ameliorating the condition of Queen VICTORIA'S subjects.

It is known that Her Majesty has always taken the liveliest interest in the legislation of the country, as well as in the conflict between the great political parties who have ranged themselves under the banners of her respective ministers which have been nine in number, namely: Lord MELBOURNE, PEEL, RUSSELL, DERBY, ABERDEEN, PALMERSTON, DISRAELI, GLADSTONE and SALISBURY all of whom with the exception of the two latter have joined the great silent majority.

During her fifty years reign Her Majesty has seen her armies and navies engaged in many wars, great and small. As already noted the Canadian rebellion was at its height, but as compared with some of the conflicts that have since taken place it was but a mere flea-bite. In 1839 the Chinese and India wars began, as well as a serious revolt in Afghan where a whole army was lost to Britain in the Khyber Pass, but which Gen. POLLOCK in 1842 avenged. The struggle with the Sikhs began in 1845, whilst a fresh trouble broke out in the Punjaub in 1850 ending in the annexation of that rich territory. In 1854 the greatest of modern warfares in which Great Britain during VICTORIA'S reign has been engaged in broke out—that of the attack on Turkey by Russia in the Crimea. An alliance was formed between France and England and the armies and navies of these powerful nations known as the allied forces went forth to battle with the mighty Russian bear. It was a sanguinary struggle, costing the nation thousands of lives and millions of money. To this day many claim that it was an unnecessary war. It was a desperate affair. Its great land battles of the Heights of Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, as well as the persistent, determined siege of the fortress of Sebastopool and environs will go down to posterity as events laden with the gravest consequences to the world at large. A second conflict with China broke out in 1855, lasting some three years, as well as a trifling affair in Persia. The horrible Indian mutiny of 1857 was not fully suppressed until the fall of 1858. The Abyssinian war broke out in 1868, and in a few years later a fresh Afghan war. In 1879 attention had to be devoted to the Zulu King, CETEWAYO, in Africa. In that war, the young French Imperial Prince lost his life. In 1880 the disastrous Transvaal campaign was organized against the Boers and the revolt of ARABI PASHA, in 1882, led to the bombardment of Alexandria and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 an expedition was sent to the Soudan to rescue General GORDON with no practical result. Khartoum was captured in February of that year, and the news of the death of its heroic defender, General GORDON, thrilled the country to such an extent that a political crisis was feared. The Northwest uprising in 1885 was the last revolt within our own country.

Many other important events of a local character could be named, such as the CHARTISTS' riots, O'CONNELL'S repeal agitation, royal visits of kings, emperors, queens and empresses to England; the great Hyde Park exhibition of 1849—the first and certainly not the least of all the International exhibitions held since; the agitations for reform, the completion of the Atlantic cable, the progress made in science and art, the international conventions, the acquisition of the Suez Canal, the ceding of the Islands of Crete and Cyprus to Britain, the death of Napoleon, the assassination of Lord CAVENDISH and BURKE in 1882, the Land League and dynamite outrages, as well as the Colonial exhibition of last year are topics that could be discussed with advantage.

The epitome of transpiring events during the reign of Her Majesty would not be complete without a reference to the repeated attempts made upon Her Majesty's life, first in 1840, then in 1842 and again in 1882. These were considered so grave that greater safety for her person was deemed advisable. Less dangerous assaults were made in 1842, 1849, 1850 and 1872. They had no political significance, however.

The most remarkable progress made by the nation under VICTORIA'S wise rule has yet to be related. It is perfectly marvellous the wealth the nation has accumulated in that half century, as well as the extent its trade and commerce has attained. When Her Majesty ascended the throne she found herself the ruler of a territory of about 2,250,000 square miles; she now holds sway over nearly 9,000,000 square miles, or about one fifth of the habitable globe. Her possessions are sixty-six in number, and are found in every quarter of the earth. Within the British Empire—of which the Mother Country forms but one-seventieth part—is produced everything used by the world of to-day in peace and war, in commerce and art, in science and manufacture. Its extent is marvellous. In 1837 the population of the Empire was about 126,100,000; to-day it is estimated at about 252,500,000. In 1837 the population of the United Kingdom was 25,648,608; in 1885, notwithstanding the great emigration to the colonies, it was 36,331,200. During the fifty years the increase was 41 per cent.; in the North American colonies it was 219 per cent.; and in the Australasian colonies it was 2,345 per cent. During the same time the population of Canada increased from 1,400,000 to 4,500,000. In 1837 the imports of the United Kingdom were £66,000,000 and the exports £58,000,000; in 1885 the imports were £374,000,000 and the exports £271,000,000. In 1837 the imports of the British Empire were £92,000,000 and the exports £88,000,000; in 1885 the imports were £590,000,000 and the exports £489,000,000. In 1837 the shipping entered and cleared in the Empire amounted to 16,000,000 tons; in 1885 it was 142,000,000 tons. In 1837 there were 1,500 miles of railway in the Empire, and they carried 15,000,000 passengers; in 1885 the number of miles of railway was 51,000 and the number of passengers carried 695,000,000. In 1837 the public revenue of the United Kingdom was £55,000,000 and that of the Empire £78,000,000; in 1885 the revenue of the United Kingdom was £93,000,000 and that of the Empire £208,000,000.

When Her Majesty came to the throne the total fighting strength on land, including the East India Company's men and native troops, was 403,900; to-day it is 943,900. In 1837 the total naval fighting strength was 26,500 seamen and marines; to-day it is 82,390. In the navy list of 1837 there were but five vessels with steam power carrying guns, and between them they had only twenty guns, being evidently tenders to the flag ships of various stations. Excluding these the navy consisted of 127 vessels carrying 3,108 guns, the most effective of which was a smooth-bore, weighing only 3.4 tons. The largest of the vessels carried 120 such guns, was of 4,600 tons displacement, and cost £117,000. In the navy list for last year were 191 vessels carrying guns, of which the most effective was a rifled piece weighing 80 tons, throwing a projectile of 1,700 lbs. The most powerful of the vessels carries four such guns, besides smaller ones, is of 10,000 displacement and cost £800,000. The naval and military charge in 1837 was £17,664,613; in 1885 it was £49,226,200.

The British merchant navy is large and equally effective and includes a number of powerful steam vessels. So large are those in the passenger traffic that when, a few years ago, a war with Russia was threatened, it was found feasible to fit some of these magnificent vessels as men-of-war. In fact the Trade Navy at any time would well supplement the Queen's, as in former reigns our seamen did our crews.

VICTORIA'S reign has been the one of steam and electricity. Railroads prior to her accession had made but slow progress, whilst telegraphy only came into use contemporaneous with her accession to the throne. The penny postage was also unknown; lighting of streets and houses by electricity was not even dreamed of. The wonderful telegraph under the ocean has annihilated space and vanquished time, bringing business men, friends and relatives in all parts of the globe into closer communication and business relations with each other. Nor would this brief review be correct without a reference, brief though it must necessarily be, of the progress journalism has made during the VICTORIA period. The press has been styled as the fourth estate. Its powers for good is great and equally potent is its baneful influence. In all sections of the Empire, as well as in the United States and enlightened European countries the press in its energy and enterprise has kept pace with the onward march and the revolution brought about through the utilization of electricity and steam. To-day these engines of knowledge, mighty in power as civilizers, are issuing daily journals by the million, disseminating knowledge of passing events throughout the world, guiding public opinion and shaping the destinies of nations. Never before was the power of the press so great, nor its utterances so much dreaded and feared by wrong-doers and designing schemers. To the upright and honest, as well as to the pure in heart, and all such as are desirous of doing good and elevating mankind generally, the press is an invaluable aid. Its freedom in the fullest sense is the palladium to our social, religious and political liberty and Britons will see to it that in this respect their greatest safeguard will be kept harmless, and its position as the "fourth estate" fully maintained.

Not only has the nation increased and risen in its material prosperity under VICTORIA'S rule. The progress in the fields of learning, in the arts, in science, in literature—in brief, in all that tends to elevate and ennoble mankind—has been no less marked. Above all has been the effort to spread the truths of Christianity throughout the world. The effort in this respect was never before equalled. The Gospel has been carried into the most remote corners of the earth, and the light of the Word has been thrown upon many a benighted nation and people. In accomplishing all this Her Majesty has lent her influence and its effects everywhere were strongly felt.

Surveying the vista of time for the last fifty years, Her Majesty's reign has been one far exceeding in interest that of any preceding monarch; remarkable for the extraordinary strides made during its continuance, in science and art; for the great extension of the empire; and far beyond and above all for the good achieved for the masses of the people, who have had the boon of education bestowed upon them, and in cause of liberty of which their forefathers never even dreamed. We find that no reign can compare with that of VICTORIA'S, nor has has any ruler since ALFRED THE GREAT been so emphatically the "sovereign of the people." By the exercise of her womanly virtues as daughter, maiden, wife and mother, the Queen has raised the moral tone of her court. A vast improvement has likewise been made in that of the nation, although in this respect, according to recent revelations, much yet remains to be done. By her high culture, joined to that of her second self—her royal husband—she has refined and shed beauty on our home life. Indefatigable she has always been in the discharge of her duties as Ruler. The repeated wise advice she has tendered her ministers has demonstrated that she is a most astute politician, and yet a strictly constitutional monarch. Her outspoken sympathy with the people's woes and wants have given her a theme in their hearts. She has well earned the love of her own people, and the respect, esteem and admiration of the entire world.

Time indeed—God's great agent of change and progress—has done much for the Kingdom and Empire of VICTORIA. To Her Majesty personally God has blessed her above many. Though mingled with tears and adversity, what a vista of glory and prosperity has opened before us, as we have glanced back over these fifty years! That she may be spared to add many more years to her glorious reign will be to-day the sincere wish of the hundreds of millions of her loving, loyal subjects, as well as that of the world at large, who will join in the Jubilee festivities, and of grateful royalty to the great and good woman whom God has given the British nation as Queen for half a century. To day every British heart will join in the homely, but emphatic, prayer of the National Anthem—

Make her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

It was found impossible to prorogue the Dominion Parliament on Saturday last, but it is hoped to be able to get through with the business this week.

The Irish National League of New York will hold a demonstration at Cooper Union on the evening of the Queen's Jubilee day. The ticket of admission is edged in deep mourning and inscribed as follows in large black caps: "To commemorate the dead of the Irish race who have perished on the scaffold, in the dungeon, and by famine and eviction, during fifty years of Victoria's murderous misrule."

The Toronto *Mail* of Friday morning characterizes the Manitoba and Northwest representatives in the House of Commons as "a poor lot, with one or two exceptions. Watson is an indomitable advocate of the popular cause, and Davin doesn't hesitate to speak his mind, but the rest would rather serve the government than the people. They are partizans, and party is their first thought. Of all places in the world the Northwest in its present condition can least afford to be represented by partizans." Our contemporary is silent about the British Columbia representatives.

During a recent visit to Vancouver the Hon. J. Robson was entirely ignored by his constituents there. Not one was to be found "so poor as to do him reverence," and even the two local journals boycotted him. It will be in order for honest John to gerrymander New Westminster district before next general election and tack the new city on to Cassiar or Cariboo. We have so much confidence in his ability to crawl through a small hole that we are prepared to wager that the constituency will either be carved to suit his views or Vancouver will be disfranchised by special act. A Minister who can suspend the charter of the only city in his constituency without good reason is prepared for any emergency.

A correspondent calls attention to the failure of Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare to secure a grant for the improvement of Victoria harbor. During the election contest we endeavored to impress upon the electors that independent representatives were more likely to secure the rights of Victoria than thick and thin supporters of the government. Sir John knows that he has Baker and Shakespeare, "body, bones and breeches," and does not risk anything in refusing the demands of their constituents. Neither of them have ever shown any independence of the government—and even this slap in the face will not be resented. Victoria has sent men to vote for the government right or wrong, and they are just the sort of men to do the work assigned them. And yet we are told there are no party politics here!

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The contract for printing was awarded to McLean, Rodger & Co., for another year, pending the organization of Chapleau's bureau.

Sir John Macdonald has just introduced a bill to have no election to the Northwest Council this October, but postponing it for one year, and keeping the present Council in office in order next session to re-divide the constituency.

The Ottawa *Journal* (Con.) gives currency to the statement that a proposal will be made in Parliament to give a twenty-five million loan to the Canadian Pacific, but states that the rumor was not generally believed.

Sir Richard Cartwright and the benevolent ladies of Montreal have agreed to subscribe $18,000 to purchase the land necessary for a Protestant insane asylum.

Graham again successfully passed through the Niagara whirlpool rapids in a barrel.

Herbert Jones, of Weymouth, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Digby to contest that county for the Commons.

A terrible cyclone has occurred at Grand Forks, Dakota, and that four men have been killed.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

TORONTO, June 12.—James A. Wilson, the Philadelphia forger, was arrested here last night. He was living with his wife and family under an assumed name for the past two months. His defalcations are reported to amount to 9000,000.

THE WORLD is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Horace Walpole.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

Their First Settlement and the Peculiarities of Their Government.

The first permanent settlement in the colonies was the settlement of Jamestown, Va., by the English in 1607, under Captain John Smith. Massachusetts was first settled at Plymouth by a company of Separatists from England. They landed December 21, 1620. New York was first settled by the Dutch, who established a colony on Manhattan Island in 1623. They called the colony New Amsterdam, but it received the name of New York when taken possession of by the English in 1664. Delaware was first permanently settled by the Swedes, who built a fort near the mouth of Christiana creek in 1638. The Dutch had established a colony before this in 1630, near Lewes, but the Indians had destroyed it. They continued to lay claim to the country, however, and conquered the Swedish settlement in 1655, and it passed also into the hands of the English in 1664. The first settlement in Pennsylvania was also made by the Swedes, who planted a little colony at Chester in 1648. The settlement of the colony proper, however, began in 1681, with a colony sent out by William Penn, who brought another company himself in the following year. Their first settlement was on the site of Philadelphia, this city being laid out and named by Penn in 1683. The first settlement in New Jersey was made at Elizabeth in 1664, by Puritans from Long Island. The first settlement of New Hampshire was made by the establishment of two fishing stations at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623 by Massachusetts colonists. Connecticut was first settled by immigrants from Massachusetts at Wetherfield in 1634. The Saybrook colony, sent out from England, settled at the mouth of the Connecticut river in 1635. Rhode Island's first settlement was at Providence in 1636 by Roger Williams, who had been driven by persecution from the Massachusetts colony. Settlement was begun in Maryland in 1634 by Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, who founded a colony near the mouth of the Potomac and called it St. Mary's. These settlers were Roman Catholics who had fled from persecution in England. The first settlement in North Carolina by an English colony, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, had been a failure. A small colony from Virginia had pushed down the coast and settled the northern shore of Albemarle sound, about 1650, but the first colony proper was formed by a company from the Barbadoes, which settled near the Cape Fear river in 1665. South Carolina had also an early settlement by the French, at Port Royal, in 1562, which proved a failure. A permanent settlement was made by an English colony near the mouth of the Ashley river in 1670. Georgia's first settlement was by an English colony under James Oglethorpe in 1733. The governments of these colonies had each certain peculiarities, but they may all be divided for convenience into three classes—the charter colonies, the proprietary colonies and the royal colonies. The charter colonies were Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. These had charters from the King, which gave them the power to elect their own officers and govern themselves. James II. succeeded in altering the charter of Massachusetts so as to take from the colonists the election of their principal officer. The attempt was made to deprive Connecticut of her charter at the same time, but it failed. The proprietary colonies were Maryland and Pennsylvania—including Delaware. These were given by the King to proprietors or owners who formed governments in them, gave charters to the colonists, defining their privileges, and appointed Governors for them. The royal colonies were New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. These had no charters, and their Governors were appointed by the King. Nearly all of them were proprietary governments for a short time at first, but were given up by the proprietors because of the difficulty of sustaining them.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

GRANULAR EYE-LIDS.

The Causes and Cure of One of the Most Serious Ocular Affections.

The treatment is difficult because of the impatience of the patient. Whoever promises a speedy and certain cure of granular lids is an unscrupulous quack. Long-continued watchfulness and the greatest care in the keeping up of the treatment can alone promise success. The patient should be seen daily for weeks, months, or, perhaps, for years, if any permanent good is to be hoped for. Those who go from doctor to doctor, alternating with some vaunted method of self-cure, always go on from bad to worse. There is no secret about the treatment of granular lids. The management is, to a great extent, hygienic, as well as by drugs. Cleanliness, regulated diet and clothing, fresh air, abstinence from close work with the eyes, regular habits, temperance—these must be carefully enforced, or no good comes of visits to the oculist. If the farmer continues to overwork, the student or professional man to keep on with his studies, or the man about town to insist upon his fast ways of living, there is no help for him in science. It is a severe disease, and whatever helps one to overcome any serious affection helps in granular lids.

If the patient thinks he knows as much as his doctor, and will not yield prompt obedience and co-operation, he should make up his mind at the start that he will never recover the use of his eyes.

In the early stages the allaying of sharp attacks of inflammation is the first care. No rough or violent measures should be thought of; mild and soothing measures are to be employed. This is true not only of the early stages, but also of the acute relapses which occur so frequently in the course of the affection. Whenever there is much pain, sensitiveness to light, spasmodic closure of the lids, etc., a few drops of a solution of atropine, four grains to one ounce of water, should be dropped into the eye, from three to six times in each twenty-four hours. Bathing the eyes frequently with cold water while the lids are closed is agreeable to the patient and useful. The soothing process should be continued until the signs of acute inflammation have subsided.

As soon as these are alleviated a solution of boracic acid or of borax, five grains to the ounce, should be dropped freely into the eyes three or four times a day. The edges of the lids should be anointed with vaseline at night to prevent them from adhering. Should ulcers appear upon the transparent part of the eyeball (cornea) the atropine solution must be used more often and the other treatment pushed more rigorously. A laxative should be given once or twice a week, and opium at night to secure sleep when there is wakefulness on account of pain. In spite of its tendency to set up inflammation in the iris, it may be necessary to use a solution of eserine to an ulcer which forms upon the cornea and does not readily heal under the use of atropine and boracic acid.

After a few days or weeks of this soothing treatment the acute inflammation goes down, there is no more profusion of tears, light is well borne, and more or less mucus or pus appears. At the same time the redness of the "white of the eye" subsides. When this last is noticed, especially about the upper part of the eye, it is favorable, and shows that a more stimulating plan of treatment may be adopted. The nitrate of silver is usually considered the best article with which to enliven the circulation and hasten a return to health. It is used either in solution (five to ten grains to the ounce), quickly brushed over the diseased surfaces after they have been turned outward, then carefully and thoroughly washed at once, so that none of the salt is left to injure the cornea. The sulphate of copper ("blue-stone" or "blue-vitriol"), in solution—five, ten, twenty grains to the ounce—or in substance, is a great favorite with many oculists. It does not discolor the lining membrane, as the silver salt may do. Lead solutions should never be dropped into the eye; they may form deposits upon the cornea which can not be removed. Alum is not good, as it may produce changes in the cornea that impair its transparency. Of course, if these stimulating applications start up a fresh inflammation, the soothing applications are to be again applied as before. It is plain from the above that such treatment as is here set forth is not calculated for home use; only a practitioner of ability and experience should undertake the management of a case of granular lids.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE SUN'S HEAT.

A British Scientist Who Thinks It Will Last Ten Million Years Longer.

A brilliant audience filled the theater of the Royal Institution while Prof. Sir William Thomson expounded the latest dynamical theories regarding the "probable origin, total amount and possible duration of the sun's heat." During the short 3,000 years or more of which man possesses historic records there was, the learned physicist showed, no trace of variation in solar energy; and there was no distinct evidence of it even, though the earth as a whole, from being nearer the sun, received in January 6½ per cent. more heat than in July.

But in the millions of years which geology carried us back it might safely be said there must have been great changes. How had the solar fires been maintained during those ages? The scientific answer to this question was the theory of Helmholtz that the sun was a vast globe gradually cooling, but as it cooled shrinking, and that the shrinkage—which was the effect of gravity upon its mass—kept up its temperature. The total of the sun's heat was equal to that which would be required to keep up 46,000 millions of millions of millions horse-power, or about 78,000 horse-power for every square metre—a little more than a square yard—and yet the modern dynamical theory of heat shows that the sun's mass would require only to fall in or contract thirty-five metres per annum to keep up that tremendous energy. At this rate the solar radius in 2,000 years time would be about one-hundredth per cent. less than at present.

A time would come when the temperature would fall, and it was thus inconceivable that the sun would continue to emit heat sufficient to sustain existing life on the globe for more than 10,000,000 years. Applying the same principles retrospectively, they could not suppose that the sun had existed for more 20,00,000 years—no matter what might have been its origin—whether it came into existence from the clash of worlds pre-existing or of diffused nebulous matter. There was a great clinging by geologists and biologists to vastly longer periods, but the physicist, treating it as a dynamic question with calculable elements, could come to no other conclusion materially different from what he had stated.

Sir William Thomson declined to discuss any chemical source of heat, which, whatever its effect when primeval elements first came into contact, was absolutely insignificant compared with the effects of gravity after globes like the sun and the earth had been formed. In all these speculations they were in the end driven to the ultimate elements of matter—to the question—when they thought what became of all the sun's heat—what is the luminiferous ether that fills space, and to that most wonderful form of force upon which Faraday spent so much of the thought of his later years—gravity.—*London Telegraph.*

—The English post-office has 20,000 miles of underground lines, as against 22,000 in Germany. The cost of an underground wire is £350 per mile, and of every additional wire £15, as against £35 and £10 respectively for overhead wires. Underground wires diminish the speed of signalling from 25 to 75 per cent. over long distances. The cost of renewal and maintenance is about the same in both cases.

—A deep well has been reached, and the well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water heated to 150 deg. Fahrenheit.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

Get the Best.

Parties about to purchase a safe should see to it that they get the best, which in the long run is the cheapest. In this city there are a great many American made safes, which are of little value against the burglar or the fire fiend. No better proof of this need be asked for than an inspection of the safe now lying in the ruins of the Empire brewery, Spring Ridge. The late Mr. Peters bought this safe as a first-class one. It was of American manufacture and slightly cheaper than the home-made article. Instead of being constructed of first-class material, case-hardened steel plates, &c., &c., it is proved that the frame is of grey or cast iron, the covering or outside sheeting of Russian sheet iron, at the back of which is a thin coating of plaster of Paris, and then another layer of sheet iron. The whole affair is constructed in this manner and palmed off on the public as a genuine good safe. After the fire it was found that the heat had cracked the cast iron in many places, as well as twisting the sheet iron into all shapes. The contents of the safe were scorched and many of the papers reduced to tinder. In marked contrast to these are the safes made by the J. & J. Taylor firm of Toronto, whose fame is now world-wide, and whose business is yearly increasing. Beginning in a small way in Toronto, in the early forties, this firm has survived all others in that line of manufacture; all owing to the general excellence of its goods. Their burglar proof safes are now made of the best five-ply welded chrome steel iron, supplied with rubber tube packing and eccentric lever bars, to prevent the use of explosives, and locked with their unrivaled four-wheel combination locks, built in spindles and bolt handles. Salamander like the safes of the Messrs. Taylor have passed through innumerable fires and everywhere with the most satisfactory results. In brief, none better are in the market, or made in the world. Mr. R. D. Robbins, the general agent of the company, who had a brief but satisfactory visit to this city, left for the east this morning. Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. are agents for the Messrs. Taylor & Co., in this province.

A Grand Excursion.

The date of the grand excursion from Tacoma to this city on the Olympian, to be given by the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of Tacoma, has been set for July 7th. The fare for the round trip will be $2. All those people living on the other side who attend Tacoma's great 4th of July celebration can, by remaining over one day, visit Victoria. The boat will leave for this place at 5 o'clock a. m., and it is expected will arrive at its destination about noon of that day. The excursionists will remain in Victoria several hours and will arrive back in Tacoma about midnight. Amusements of various kinds will enliven the trip, and it will be seen that time does not hang heavy on the hands of anyone.

An Important Omission.

A morning contemporary in its account of the interview recently between the Mayor and Council and Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, omits a very important part of the conversation that took place between His Worship and the local railway magnate. Mr. Dunsmuir said that it would not pay him to bring the line into the city by way of the proposed Cormorant street swing bridge. His Worship made the suggestion that in order to recoup himself for the expenditure made, Mr. Dunsmuir should increase the passenger fare over the line. Mr. Barnard strongly objected to this being done, and expressed surprise at the Mayor making such a suggestion.

An Unexpected Response.

Last evening the Rev. Mr. Starr in the course of his sermon at the Methodist Church remarked that many people were away who should be present, and again, many who were present might not again attend for years. The divine and the congregation were startled to hear a female voice from the body of the church respond: "I hope you are not alluding to me just because I have'nt been here for seven years! The person speaking turned out to be Margaret Wheeler, better known as "Nigger Mag," who was quietly, but firmly, led down the aisle and out of the church.

A C. P. R. Official.

E. S. Anderson, of Montreal, general baggage agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived on the Sound last Friday, having come from San Francisco over the O. & C. P. R. He reports that arrangements are complete by which the C. P. R. company can check for passengers over their road through baggage to any point of destination in the United States or Canada, and that, as has been the case for some time, there is no examination of passengers' baggage by custom house officers on British or American soil.

Married.

Mr. James Stuart, Ashcroft, was married to Miss Jeannie Duke, third daughter of the late Philip Parke, of County Sligo, Ireland, and grand-niece of the late Sir Valentine Duke of the same county, on the 15th inst. The interesting ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred Shildrick, of Kamloops, at the residence of Mr. Philip Parke, Bonaparte, B. C. The happy couple left here for San Francisco by the last steamer.

Railway and Navigation Guide.

The June number of this useful publication is before us. It contains seventy-eight pages, mostly advertisements, but also a considerable amount of information about railway and steamboat transportation on this coast. The publishers are A. M. Bannerman & Co., and the manager G. A. Perrin.

To be Knighted.

The many friends of Mr. J. G. Norris, of Kootenay, will be pleased to learn that he is likely to meet with a mark of Her Most Gracious Majesty's favor by being raised to the position of a Knight of the Most Noble Order of St. Michael. Mr. Norris is well worthy of the distinguished honor and it will meet with the hearty approval of his numerous friends.

From Portland.

The Sardonyx, Captain Meyer, arrived from Portland Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The voyage over occupied thirty-two hours. She brought one passenger for this city. Amongst her freight were 2000 sacks of flour for the Orient per the Abyssinia, and 1380 sacks of flour and other merchandise for this port.

Coming.

An eastern exchange states that the Rev. J. W. Wadman, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who has had charge of the Carleton, N. B., Methodist Church during the past three years, and who has been transferred to the British Columbia conference, will leave for Victoria, B. C., about the first of July. Mr. Wadman is described as an able preacher.

The Occidental.

Mr. W. Croft has purchased the business of the Occidental from Mr. Joseph Bayley, who has so ably conducted it for the past year or two. Mr. Croft will make an excellent landlord, and under his management the reputation of this popular house will be fully maintained.

A DAM CASE.

A Conviction by Hon. C. F. Cornwall, J. P., Quashed by County Court.

At County Court held at Spence's Bridge on the 18th instant, an appeal was heard against a conviction made by the Honorable C. F. Cornwall, J. P., against one Lubu, a servant in the employ of Mr. Walter Langley, of Basque Ranch, who was charged by John Dowling, better known as "Oregon Jack," with having inflicted malicious injury upon a dam in Oregon Jack's Creek.

Mr. A. J. McColl, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, stated, that although Mr. Langley appeared before Mr. Cornwall and informed him on the hearing of the charge that Mr. Langley's servant was merely obeying instructions in removing the dam for the purpose of obtaining water from the creek, to which he claimed to be entitled, refused to hear any evidence for the defence, although Mr. Langley offered his own evidence and that of several witnesses. For the appeal it was argued that the defendant was entitled to give evidence, and further that the act was done under a claim of right, and could not be treated criminally, even if Mr. Langley was wrong in his contention that he was entitled to priority to Dowling.

After hearing evidence, the conviction by Mr. Cornwall was quashed with costs, His Lordship stating that the act complained of had been admitted, but its criminal character denied, on the ground that Mr. Langley considered himself entitled to the water by law and under his records, and therefore to the right to remove any obstruction to the flow of water whereby he was deprived of its use; that the section of the criminal law under which the conviction was made, expressly excepted such a case from jurisdiction by the magistrate, as soon as it was made clear to him that Mr. Langley was setting up his right to the water in good faith; that this fact as a defence could only be ascertained by evidence which had been tendered to the magistrate, but which he had improperly refused to take. His Lordship further added that the refusal was practically one prohibiting a man from defending himself, a course directly opposed to the fundamental principle of law, that no man should be condemned unheard. The defendant was entitled to show that the act complained of was done in pursuance of right, and not from mere wanton destruction, which was the offense meant by the statute. The distinction was clearly laid down in Clarke's Magisterial Manual which was read on the point to the magistrate, and the decisions quoted in that treatise should have been followed.

Afterwards in the Supreme Court an order was made by His Lordship on Mr. Langley's application restraining waste of the water by Dowling, and limiting the quantity he can take.

MASONIC.

Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

The 16th annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., of British Columbia, began its sessions at Nanaimo on Saturday, the 18th inst.

The meetings of the last regular and subsequent emergency meetings were read and confirmed.

The M. W., the Grand Master, Bro. Dalby delivered the annual address which was an instructive document, replete with information regarding the order and the progress the fraternity were making in this province.

The reports of the treasurer and secretary were also read.

After these had been disposed of the election of officers was proceeded with, when the following were elected Grand Lodge officers for the current Masonic year:

M W Bro	A R Milne	G M
R W "	J S Clute	D G M
R W "	Dixie H Ross	G S W
R W "	Henry Hoy	G J W
V W "	Rt Rev Bishop Sillitoe	G C
V W "	H F Heisterman	G Treas
V W "	E C Neufelder	G S
"	W Trickey	G T

Appointed officers: John Piercey, Grand Senior Deacon; R Craig, Grand Junior Deacon; W A Duncan, Grand Superintendent of Works; A McKeown, Grand Director of Ceremonies; D Cartmel, Grand Marshall; S Clarke, Grand Sword Bearer; W Manson, Grand Standard Bearer; M Wolf, Grand Organist; M Moss, Grand Pursuivant.

Finance Committee: Bros Baker, Chambers and Piercey.

Foreign Correspondence: Bros Bates, Stewart and Wolf.

Jurisprudence: Bros Brown, Dalby and Beaven.

Petititions and Grievances: Bros Clute, Hoy and Duncan.

Printing and Chartered Lodges: Bros Ross, Heisterman and Northcote.

Constitution: Bros Dalby, Ross and Hoy.

A large amount of business was transacted in connection with Grand Lodge affairs, amongst others the adoption of a new constitution. The sessions was kept up until a late hour.

On Sunday Grand Lodge attended devine service in the Methodist Church, when the Rev. Mr. Robson delivered an able, eloquent and appropriate discourse. The session was resumed in the afternoon and the business brought to a close this morning.

NANAIMO RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Marshall and Smith, Clinton, have forwarded to Mr. E. G. Prior, M. P. P., the sum of $82, collected by them at that place. Mr. Prior has forwarded the amount to the relief committee at Nanaimo. The following are the names of the subscribers:

Marshall & Smith	$10 00
Wm Robinson	1 00
Jos Hetherington	5 00
Wm Boyd	1 00
C.M Beget	2 00
Peter Eagan	5 00
Alex Barnett	2 50
Jos J McInnes	1 00
John Koster	1 00
Hugh Murray	1 00
Geo H Mitchell	2 00
David Hurley	1 00
Edward Nason	2 00
X G	2 00
Wm Thomas	2 00
Wm Green	1 00
E Bell	5 00
H Bell	2 50
F W Foster	10 00
H Harvey	2 50
C N McLellan	1 50
Jas Chenhall	5 00
J B A	1 00
D A Stodard	2 00
Geo Davy	1 00
N Hanton	1 00
Jos Haller	2 00
A H Bourelars	1 00
L Coates	2 50
Rev T W Hall	5 00
Total	$81 50

Vancouver Water Works.

Several of those largely interested in the Vancouver water works scheme of bringing a supply into the city from the Capilano held a meeting last week in that city. It was resolved to proceed with the work at once. At present two engineering parties are on the ground surveying and making cross sections preparatory to beginning operations. The company have decided upon laying three pipes across the Narrows, one of which will be a 14 inch main and the other two each 8 inches. Financially the company is a strong one. The work will be vigorously prosecuted so as to have water in the city early in the incoming spring. On the west side of the Inlet a head of 460 feet will be secured. This it is believed will be the best system on the coast, if not on the continent. The source of supply is never failing and the water of the very best quality.

THE NANAIMO INQUEST

Continuation of Evidence as to Explosion.

The Inspector of Mines on the Witness Stand.

NANAIMO, June 18.—The coroners inquest re-opened at 10 a. m. on Friday, when Daniel McDonald, James Price, George Churchill, Walter Ross, R Griffiths and Joseph Randall were examined. Their evidence corroborated the testimony of witnesses already given and published in these columns. To-day we can only find room for the evidence of the Inspector of Mines, which was as follows:

Archibald Dick, sworn, deposed—Am Inspector of Mines. My duty is to inspect a mine at least once in 3 months. Inspected on 3rd December No. 1 shaft; at that time fan was stopped, not working well; 45,000 cubic feet of air traveling per minute; 28th December, down again, did not try the air then and was only in main slope and in No. 3 level. On 9th Jan. went down diagonal slope from one end to the other; did not take air. On 19th Jan. I went down in No. 1 and went through all working part of mine that day; ventilation, 75,000 cubic feet. Fan making 29 revolutions per minute by trial by watch; water gauge 9-10 of inch. On 21st Jan. went into No. 1 level; 1400 or 1500 yards in. On 25th Feb. was down mine; 61,600 cubic feet of air and 115 men in mine. On 6th April was in main slope and diagonal; 73,500 cubic feet of air. On 19th April down again in No 3 north level; last time before explosion, I considered mine was well ventilated. It was frequently remarked to me that it was too cold. Fan is capable of giving three times as many revolutions. Have made a thorough examination of mine and diagonal this week; have been four times in diagonal. I examined face. I found a hole where 2 shots had been fired, 2½ feet above rail. Hole had been fully 5 feet long; hole large enough to turn my hand in pointing down; pitching 5 inches to foot. I found tamping in hole or what appeared so, which led me to believe that it was a hole fired twice. It would strike rib about 4 feet from mouth of hole, and then spread out. I examined between timbers and roof; the last timber is about twelve feet distant from hole. Dross in lagging but not filled up. Went up on lagging and crawled about 12 feet and could have gone further; could see 8 or 10 feet further, could see the lights of people below through lagging; might have been able to go 10 feet further; I went up there to ascertain if space was filled up or not. A blowing-up shot on the hole I saw would I think produce a large flame. If gas was present above lagging, nothing else would have kindled it. Heard Griffith's evidence. Explosion in my opinion originated in that hole at foot of slope; my various examinations since explosion confirm this opinion. The brattice between the two cross cuts was standing, but above that it commenced to lean over and as it gathered force it knocked it over still further on. Certain to send air inside; lowest cross-cut was burnt half away. It came up to windlass in counter slope; the standard on left hand side was blown into the one on right hand side was standing; windlass hanging on to it loose and carried up slope. All the force of explosion had an upward tendency and stoppings blown out between diagonal and counter slope. I produce pieces of coal taken from McDonald's and Martell's shafts and which show charred. Evidences of destruction grew greater as explosion advanced. I saw a large rock weighing three tons which had fallen from roof carried 10 or 11 feet up slope from the place where it would have fallen naturally. Explosion increased as it went. Have read a good deal about explosion of coal dust. The presence of a large quantity of coal dust with gas would increase powers of destruction. Such explosions gather force as they advance. Diagonal slope was dry and had quite a quantity of dust. It is the dryest mine about here. The shot spoken of was the cause of explosion. It exploded both dust and gas partly in my opinion, but according to firemen's evidence there was no gas. It was possible for gas to have collected after Griffiths ignited it in sufficient quantity by 6 o'clock to cause another explosion, but that would depend upon feeder. I found no gas there as far as I went this morning. The mine was well organized and conducted well. No expense spared to protect life. Fireman who was killed must have examined the place. Some of the dross or lagging might have been shaken down. The gas from slope would be carried away by current. Don't think gas would lodge there. My duty to look after safety of miners; nothing to do with management. If I had seen anything wrong would have reported it. Dryness of slope never struck me as an element of danger. If it had would have taken steps to remedy defects. Did not suggest regulation of shot firing. Some miners in mine were experienced miners; some experienced miners are more reckless than green hands. Explosion once started ventilation would increase danger. Gas might collect in pot-hole if there was no air to carry it away. I have never known coal dust to explode of itself. I think the stoppings were good. Brick stoppings or masonry would be bettor on main. It is possible to construct stoppings so as to confine explosions to the particular localities in which they occur. I do not think curtains of canvas so good as those of wood on main roads, they are tighter than canvas. Never had a complaint from any man in the V. C. Co.'s employ complaining of management, and have given men in both companies to understand that any complaint made to me could be made without anyone being the wiser for it. I believe from what Griffiths says that there was gas where he mentions on the morning of 3rd May, and that it was ignited. I inform and improve myself about mines at my own expense. If I considered dust dangerous in the mine would have thought it my duty to see it rectified. I did not so consider it.

The coroner adjourned the inquest to 7 p. m., and still later on to the 25th July at 2 p. m. Expert evidence of Bryden, McGregor and Scott to be still heard.

School Trustees.

The nominations for vacancies at the School Board took place to-day. For James Bay Ward, Mr. D. R. Harris was elected by acclamation. His colleague is Mr. R. B. McMicking.

In Yates Street Ward, Messrs. Edward White and Chas. Hayward were nominated and go to the polls for the suffrage of the electors.

In Johnson Street Ward, His Worship Mayor Fell and Mr. J. R. Ferguson are the candidates. Dr. Morrison was nominated but as his name did not appear on the voters' list it was withdrawn. Electors should see to it that their names are registered, otherwise they will be debarred from exercising their franchise. The voting will take place next Thursday.

For the Gold Mines.

A number of able-bodied young men have been engaged in this city to work in the Treadwell quartz mill, Douglas Island, Alaska, and will go north on the next steamer. It is reported that Mr. Kyle, of Vancouver, will leave about the 5th of next month to take charge of the mine.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

[illegible] McLeese, M. P. P., Soda creek, is a the [illegible]

Mayor [illegible] of Vancouver, is in the city, as is also [illegible]

Theo. Davie, Q. C., A. Hamilton, [illegible] arrived from the east last night.

Mr. J. Jenkins, of Nanaimo, [illegible] in the city for the jubilee.

Mr. M. Conly, contractor, Vancouver, came down for the jubilee.

Mr. George Thompson, M. P. P., Nanaimo, is in the city.

Mr. George Gillies, a leading manufacturer of Gananoque, Ont., is in the city.

Messrs Thomas Williams and E J. Cambell, Cowichan, are in town.

Mr. Jas. W. Robinson, principal of the Vancouver public school, is in the city.

Judge Walkem and Mrs Walkem arrived from the mainland last night.

Judge Gray and Mrs. Gray arrived from the mainland last night, looking greatly improved in health.

Collector Clute, Messrs D Wilson, B A and Benj Douglas, New Westminster, are in town.

Mr L W Johnston, of Fredericton, N. B., a prominent merchant, is in the city and registered at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Vancouver, are in the city. Mrs Grant is about to pay her friends in Elora, Ontario, a visit.

Messrs. R P. Rithet, T. Earle, R. Broderick and F. W. Foster, were amongst the arrivals from the mainland last night.

Mr. H. B. Dart, of Boston Bar, unfortunately got his leg broken on Friday last. No particulars.

Mr. E. A. Hart, of the Citizens' Insurance Company, accompanied by Mrs. Hart, left for Seattle this morning. Mr. Hart will not return before Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Evans, Vancouver, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Awrey, of Emerson, Manitoba, are guests at the Occidental.

R. L. T. Galbraith is at present on the Columbia river where his interests in connection with Kootenay and the vast gold district will keep him.

Capt. McVickar, a Columbia river bar pilot, arrived by the Sardonyx. The gentleman is highly spoken of in his profession.

The Hon. Attorney General took an airing on the sunny side of the street this morning. He is rapidly gaining in strength greatly to the delight and satisfaction of his numerous friends.

Officer Kirkup arrived from the interior yesterday. He reports affairs quiet in the mountains. A large number of prospectors are in that part of the province on the look out for the precious metals known to abound there in such vast quantities.

Mr. Charles Davidson, of Guelph, Ont., who was a delegate to the general assembly, Winnipeg, was a passenger by the Yosemite last evening. Mr. Davidson is manager of the W. M. F. I. Co., one of the most economically managed and successful fire insurance companies in the Dominion, for the last 25 years. He was delighted with his trip across the continent, and is especially loud in his praise of Victoria.

CABLE NEWS.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, June 19.—Three hundred peers and other prominent persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church have returned tickets entitling them to seats in Westminster Abbey to-morrow during the Jubilee services. The city is already showing signs of being crowded in anticipation of to-morrow. The throngs on the streets are more numerous than at any time within the recollection of the present generation. In some parts of the town the crush of sight-seers impedes traffic in the street. The Queen this morning drove from the Castle at Windsor to the railway station and came to London on a special train. She drove from the station here to Buckingham Palace. Crowds of people lined the entire route in the town and displayed the greatest enthusiasm. Her Majesty was delighted at the loyalty exhibited, and bowed and smiled in every direction. Decorations with banner mottoes and flags are progressing enormously, and when done promise to eclipse anything of the kind ever before attempted in England.

GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, June 19.—The joint Jubilee gift to the Queen from all her children and grandchildren will be a gold and silver centre-piece for the table, adorned with precious stones. It was executed in Berlin and comprises three parts resting on a common base, in the centre of which are the British arms bearing the legend, "Her children and grand children to ever beloved mother and grandmother." The middle portion consists of a vase adorned with arms. The portaits of the dou ors has a solid gold lid surrounded by the royal crown, and to the right and left respectively are the lion and unicorn.

PRECAUTION AGAINST OUTRAGES.

LONDON, June 20.—The police to-day made a thorough search of Westminster Abbey as a precaution against dynamite outrages during to-morrow's event. Two persons attempted to enter the Abbey, but were prevented by the police. An illuminated address from British subjects resident in Boston, Mass., will be formally delivered to Her Majesty this afternoon.

CLEVELAND'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, June 20.—The Queen this afternoon accorded U.S. Minister Phelps a private audience at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of allowing him to present President Cleveland's Jubilee congratulations. The Queen's demeanor towards him was most cordial. She expressed her warmest thanks for the President's congratulations.

A HEARTLESS MOB.

PESTH, June 20.—A mob yesterday set fire to the Jewish quarter of the town of Dura Szerdahelj, in Hungary. The quarter was almost entirely destroyed and one hundred and twenty-five families rendered homeless.

O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION.

DUBLIN, June 19.—Wm. O'Brien arrived here this evening and was received with the greatest ovations witnessed here in many years.

MEMBER ARRESTED.

BERLIN, June 19.—Herr Krakei, socialist member of the Reichstag, was arrested on Saturday the moment he left the legislative building after close of the session.

Catarrah, Catarrahal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Naval.

H. M. S. Conquest, owing to the reported revolution in the Hawaiian Islands, has been ordered to protect British interests there. She will sail next Saturday week and take on board twelve months' stores, with orders possibly to return to this station. That, however, all depends upon the trouble in the Islands.

SICKNESS IN THE TENEMENTS.

The Great Foe of the Poor—Some Startling Facts and Figures.

Sickness next to enforced idleness is the great foe of the poor. It is far worse than intemperance because it assails the thrifty as well as the debased, and prostrates the bread winner and the mother upon whom depend the support and care of the whole family. Death and sickness reap their harvest among children; records of [illegible] afflicts their elders. The twenty-five years [illegible] dispensary for children were treated [illegible] that 261,515 adults. Of the second total [illegible] 331,402 were 50 per cent. in excess of the males which well illustrates how unsanitary influences tell most upon women, who are constantly at home or who work at unwholesome trades.

The report of the New York Orthopedic dispensary and hospital for 1883 shows that 147 patients treated were "cured," and 808 were discharged as "relieved." But where are such patients to go? They are too weak to work, and the noisy tenement, with its cramped quarters, is not a fit place for them. One can scarcely imagine greater discomfort than that of the convalescent amid the noise, foulness and disorder of the average tenement rooms, where cooking, washing and other domestic duties must be carried on, and where quiet, pure air, repose, careful nursing and nourishing food, all so indispensable to the patient's recovery, are entirely wanting. Only those who have visited the sick in tenements and found them listless, weak and wretched, often with no company or the companionship of noisy, fretful children or drunken husbands, with all the tumult of the street, the cries of peddlers, the roar of the elevated railroad, the clatter of sewing machines, the uproar of noisy children at play and the sounds of quarreling and fighting from neighboring rooms, and has seen the coarse and tasteless and ill prepared food which is their only choice, can appreciate their misery.

One of the greatest needs in all our large cities is a home for convalescents, where the worthy poor who leave the hospital weakened by long illness, with no immediate prospect of earning bread, if indeed work can be found, can obtain quiet, comfort and proper food and nursing. Such an institution should be located in the country or at the seaside, and would be a vast benefit to the community.

The following circumstance illustrates the ill effects of tenement house life upon health: A dispensary physician of large experience expressed his surprise that women recover from confinements so easily in tenements. A mother will be able to sit up in a day or two after a birth, and they rarely rest abed longer than a week. A woman nurse, however, told a different story. Necessity, she said, forced mothers to forego proper rest, and a large proportion suffered permanent injury in consequence. No male physician could truly know the real state of the poor, because he could not gain their confidence as a woman would. Patients frequently complained of the harshness and want of consideration of dispensary physicians. In one case a doctor made a woman get out of bed and come into the front room, so that he could examine her tongue instead of calling for a light. The poor are specially sensitive to any lack of consideration of their feelings.

Many families become destitute because the mothers cannot go to work from having to nurse sick children. Another common cause of distress is the sickness of mothers who in health could easily support their families. The saddest of cases belong to the latter class, where poor mothers are found sick in bed, some of the children also sick and all suffering for the necessaries of life. During seasons of depression many parents are compelled to seek employment for very young children. In thirty-nine cases investigated in an industrial school the $2 or $3 thus earned weekly by the children was the sole support of a whole family.—New York Journal.

BATTLE OF CHICKASAW BAYOU.

A Desperate and Gallant Charge Made by Gen. Frank Blair's Brigade.

A charge made by Gen. Frank Blair on Monday, the last and bloodiest day of the battle, was one of the most desperate and gallant feats recorded in history. Separating him from the steep bluffs occupied by the enemy was a cottonwood grove, which had been felled by the Confederates, and which was an entanglement through which an unarmed, unincumbered man could pass with only the greatest difficulty. On the side of the cottonwood maze, next to the enemy's position, was a deep bayou, whose opposite bank was some ten feet in height. In this bank was a series of abattis, whose pointed limbs barred the approach of a hostile force. Just beyond the abattis was the first line of rifle pits. Gen. Blair, with four regiments, was assigned to carry the position in front of him. He must make his way through the dense fallen cottonwoods, he must then descend into, cross the deep and muddy bayou, climb its steep bank beyond and then break through the deep abattis that crowned its top, where he would find himself on a level, uncovered space swept by rifle pits, scores of guns and other lines of defenses which covered the foot of the sloping bluff beyond.

One would fancy that the feat of charging across this space, every inch of which was swept by riflemen and artillery, would be an utter impossibility. Mounted and in full uniform, the gallant Missourian led the charge. How he ever forced his way through the fallen timber, descended into and climbed out of the bayou, gained a passage through the abattis, and all the time covered with a tempest of shell and bullet, and escaped annihilation cannot be told. But he did it all, and accompanied by a single man, also mounted, he rode into the first line of rifle pits. His regiments struggled after him, and secured lodgment in the first line of works, and held them for a time, but, being unsupported they had to return to their original position.

Blair was a most interesting man in every respect. Tall, well formed, with a "sandy" complexion, light gray eyes, heavy mustache, clean shaved face, and a fine forehead covered with a mass of reddish hair, distinguished in style and bearing, he was handsome and commanding. He was slow and deliberate in speech, like one accustomed to addressing large audiences; he was versatile, doing everything well, from leading a charge to uncorking a bottle, and in all instances characterized by a calm, dispassionate manner and a manner full of dignity. He never seemed to have the slightest knowledge of the composition of fear—if he did, he concealed the fact so completely that on no occasion was its existence discovered. In conversation he was a polite, attentive listener, and an engaging, unassuming talker. Beneath all his outward calmness he had a tremendous force, a fact which was demonstrated by the momentum with which he threw his columns against the bristling, deadly heights of Chickasaw bayou.—"Polinto" in Chicago Times.

The state of Chihuahua, Mexico, pays $200 for every Apache Indian scalp brought [illegible]

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Horace Walpole.

A STORY OF NOSES.

How a Big-Nosed Individual Won Distinction and Employment.

It is only a "third-rate" dime museum which can not offer the attraction of a fat woman and a skeleton man, and no show is really complete without a Circassian beauty, a bearded lady, a tattooed Greek and a Chinese giant. One wonders where all these monstrosities are found. The market for skeletons and fat men is always able to supply a new show, and one feels like asking whence come all these people, and why are they never seen outside of the precincts of the "museum?" Do the managers of such raise these creatures, as farmers raise vegetables? Yet the market is so glutted [illegible] a "situation," so is difficult to obtain [illegible] osity. Think of offering [illegible] as a curiosity the greatest living skeleton, [illegible] itself as mortification of being rejected as [illegible] *this* enough!

An amusing scene, which actually occurred in connection with a show familiar to those who were boys thirty years ago, bears upon the point that if a man is very remarkable in some one direction, he may win distinction and employment. The manager of the show, when in winter quarters in New York, advertised for a man with an enormous nose, the biggest nose in the world. "None but monstrosities need apply," was the wording of the advertisement. One day there came to the manager's room two men, whose noses were positively gigantic. Each came in answer to the advertisement, and each had been, apparently, previous to this meeting with the other, confident of meeting the manager's demand. The manager was out, so the two applicants sat and stared at each other, until one of them broke the stillness by saying: "I suppose we both came here for the same purpose, hey?"

"I suppose so. It's as plain as the nose on your face," replied the other, with a smile which lighted up his face so much that his nose almost cast a shadow.

"Come, now, continued the first speaker, "what'll you take to clear out before the manager comes in? Blessed if I don't think you've got the start of me in size. I thought my nose was 'some punkins,' but it looks like a hole in my face beside yours."

"Won't sell out on no 'count," answered the other, cheerfully, seeming to be much pleased with his companion's eulogy. "I've got the biggest nose in the world, and I'm going to exhibit it."

"Yes, but 'taint so much bigger'n mine, anyhow, and mine's a more curious shape than yours. Come? I'll give you fifteen dollars to follow your nose home."

The man with the biggest nose in the world seemed to hesitate, but just then the manager entered. The two applicants sank back into their chairs, and glared at each other. The manager coolly put his hands into his pockets, and said: "Humph! You're something like! Just stand up, will you? Yes, that's it. Together, so I can measure one by t'other. There! Um! Well, you'll do (nodding to the man who had refused to sell out)."

He then and there struck a bargain with the big-nosed man, whom he dubbed at once "The Unrivaled Proboscist of Australia!" The other big-nosed man, as he departed, gave vent to his disappointment by a remark which contained much bitter philosophy:

"I might be a grand success, if my nose was either a little bigger, or a a good deal smaller!"—*Youth's Companion.*

ELECTRIC METERS.

The Simple Method Employed for the Purpose of Measuring Electricity.

A reporter of a Rochester paper, who wanted to find out how electricity was measured, investigated, with the following result: The first thing he found bearing on the subject was an iron box about twelve inches by ten, in which was inclosed the working machinery. This was taken out and shown to him, with clear explanation of its method of operation. The current passes through the meter by two routes. One is a broad and easy road composed of a strip of zinc. The other is a circuitous journey over a wire through a block of zinc, through a liquid dilute sulphate of zinc, through another block of zinc, another wire and so back to the main current. These two blocks of zinc are immersed in a bottle filled with the liquid. The popularity of the two routes is as 974 to 1. That is, 974 times as much electricity travels by the direct all zinc route as travels by the combined zinc and water route. This proportion can be determined by the relative resistance of the metal and the solution used. When the lights are burning and electricity is passing through the meter a deposit of zinc is constantly carried from one block of metal to the other. So that one block of metal becomes continually heavier at the expense of the other. At the end of the month these blocks are carefully weighed, and by the difference in weight from one month to the next, as shown by the records, is shown how much light has been used during the month. One milligramme represents six cents' worth of light, or a ten-candle power light in use for four hours. When a light is turned out the circuit is broken, not closed by a shorter circuit, and so the action of the meter is lessened by just that much. Two test circuits are placed in each meter. These are often found to record exactly the same amount at the end of the month, and rarely vary more than a milligramme or two.—*Science.*

A Believer in Luck.

There is more than one hotel which boasts a boarder who could not be driven out with anything short of the destruction of the building. One of these was met the other day. He admitted that he was tiring of his location. "Why don't you get out?" was asked. "Well, you know Blank made all his money while he lodged in that room. I'm a believer in such a thing as luck, and, candidly, expect to have Blank's good fortune fall to me. I believe I am more successful since I came here and I intend to remain." One meets people with strange ideas in this world.—Philadelphia Call.

THE VETERINARIAN.

A Definition of His Duties and Privilege as a Member of Society.

The duties of the veterinarian during the prevalence of contagion are very important and his responsibility great, and they relate to himself, his profession, his colleagues, and the law and the authorities. He must study the nature of the disease, point out the dangers, and indicate the best means of suppressing or arresting its progress. He may not, as Reynal justly says, "receive the applause and acknowledgments of the physician, but the part he plays is not the less meritorious, if more modest. And he will find enough appreciation and sympathy from an intelligent people to recompense him.

The veterinarian has not only the dictates of humanity to prompt him, but the additional motive arising from the importance of his task in a monetary point of view. Immense capital necessities of the comforts, nay, the of people dependent, a large number besides the health of [illegible] his exertions, quently endangered by [illegible] plague. He should cultivate intelligence and maintain those moral qualities which alone can enable him to exercise his professional qualities with credit to himself and advantage to others. The value and status of his profession depend entirely upon the zeal and intelligence with which he conducts it.

Members of the profession should be actuated by the highest principles of equity toward each other. All are bound to forward the interests of the profession. They should ever be ready to assist each other with mutual respect and confidence, and a total absence of unworthy rivalry. He should consult with his colleagues in times of difficulty, and communicate freely the results of his experience and observation, discuss with them important questions, for the common good of the profession and the public. His duties toward the law are to be scrupulously observed. He should not treat any animal with a serious contagious disease until he has reported its existence to the authorities. The authorities take every possible precaution, and should seek the aid of science, and the veterinarian will be called upon to suggest the best means for suppression. He should devote himself entirely to his mission until success is achieved. In his intercourse with owners he must maintain a judicious reserve. He may prescribe treatment, but can not recommend or enforce sanitary measures. This is the duty of the authorities, and when delegated to him it is his duty to do the work fearlessly, impartially and honorably, and for the best interest of the public. The position of the veterinarian in society is akin to that of the physician, being in every sense a public benefactor and servant, subject to call at all times, to relieve the misery and distress of animals and save their owners from loss. He should be educated and intelligent, have a knowledge of auxiliary branches of science, as agriculture, geology, climatology, chemistry, etc., without which he would be incompetent to counsel or assist in preventing contagion, and could not secure and hold the respect and confidence of men. With all these requisite qualities, he is entitled to no little regard from all humanitarians, and is an indispensable member of society. The study of the complex animal system in health and disease, its various functions, is worthy of the best efforts of our most learned and intelligent citizens, and the profession is worthy the esteem and regard of all thinking men of whatever occupation. Instead of being a barrier to one's entrance into society circles, it should be an introduction, as it surely is now in all societies of learning and schools of science, where merit and ability are recognized without regard to social position or influence.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Great Britain will spend $66,000,000 this year on her navy.

—The mortality from labor in China is estimated to be eight per cent., or about four hundred thousand deaths annually.

—The Italian people are about to erect a monument to Garibaldi on the Janiculum in Rome, to cost one million francs.

—London has a universal knowledge and information office—a place where a person can go and find out any thing under the sun.

—The son of the Duchess de Galliera probably has the finest collection of postage stamps in the world. It fills three hundred volumes, and has cost him more than $350,000.

—Denmark is known as a remarkably level country. Surveys of last season find only two points in the kingdom that reach an elevation of 540 feet.

—A peculiar black paper, made from the bark of certain trees, serves the Siamese and Burmese in lieu of slates. Betel leaves are used to erase the writing.

—An attempt is to be made to light the inner chambers of temples and tombs of Upper Egypt by electricity, so as to prevent disfigurement caused by torches, etc.

—The office of Surveyor-General of West Jersey, under the Lords Proprietors, has been in charge of two men successively for eighty years. The present Surveyor-General, Frank Woolman, has been the custodian of the old documents and parchments for forty-five years, and he succeeded his father, Burr Woolman, who held the office for thirty-five years.

—Humboldt was, according to Senor Lorena, misinformed when he was told that goitre was unknown in South America before the eighteenth century, for there are preserved in many private museums wax figures with immense goitres dating from the times of the Incas.

—The earth's internal heat is now being forced into practical service at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk to supply hot water for public baths and other purposes. A depth of 3,120 feet has been reached, and the well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water heated to 150 deg. Fahrenheit.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

The proposal made by R. Dunsmuir, Esq., M. P. P., President of the Island Railway, at the conference with the City Council, will not, we apprehend, meet with opposition, excepting probably from certain property owners who may be averse to railway trains passing to and fro in close proximity to their premises. The extension of the Island Railway from the present terminus at Russell's Station to a certain point in the city would, most unquestionably, be more convenient to travelers and business men and more advantageous to the company. The proposition, in brief, is to extend the line from the present terminus by a ... arm, which will be ...ence up ... All that the swing bridge from the corpora- Cormorant right of way across and ... the streets to be traversed, and, judging by the expressions of the delegation, this will be readily obtained.

The present terminus is too far removed from the center of the city, being at least a mile and a half from the post-office and outside of the city limits. Its remoteness adds greatly to the expense of transportation of freight, increases the cost of traveling, and is more inconvenient in every way than it ought to be. It was a mistake to place the depot in its present position, but we believe the location was always considered as a temporary one, and that an arrangement such as is now proposed has always been in contemplation by the President, who is astute enough to know that the business of the line will be augmented if it is made more accessible.

Now that the Indian reserve is to be abandoned, it will not be required by the company for terminal facilities, and its transfer by the Dominion Government to the railway company may not take place. This land, however, should be utilized for some purpose other than as a camping ground for a few Indians, and its sale by public competition, with a view to its utilization for residential purposes, would be the proper disposition to make of it.

Although The Times has had occasion to differ from Mr. Dunsmuir on many questions, and very probably will be compelled to disagree with him in the future, we have always testified to his enterprise and shrewdness as a business man and to his public spirit as a citizen. As placed before us now, the proposed extension, when carried out, will unquestionably be mutually advantageous to the city and to the railway company.

FOMENTING SECTIONALISM.

Our Vancouver contemporaries are indulging in an extraordinary amount of badinage and banter, at the expense of this city, because the Abyssinia did not call here on her first voyage. Mixed up with the harmles "chaff" there is much that is unfriendly and offensive. Our contemporaries have erroneously come to the conclusion that every Victorian is an enemy of Vancouver, whereas the very converse is true. A majority of our people are gratified to know that the material progress of the province, since the building of the C. P. Railway, has given us a new and progressive community on the shore of Burrard Inlet. The expansion of Vancouver, instead of retarding Victoria, will enhance its trade, multiply its population, increase its wealth, and start the Queen City upon a career of progress and development, which it could not otherwise hope to attain. Vancouver owes its existence to the Canadian Pacific Railway, but the only benefit of that gigantic work to our Province will not most assuredly be the founding of a terminal city. If that were all it would accomplish it would fail in its mission, and the pessimistic prophecies of some of the eastern politicians would be realized. A Province of 350,000 square miles, with only one city of 12,000 people, has much room for more people, more towns, and more wealth and enterprise, and it cannot obtain this without the whole province feeling the beneficial effects. Our Vancouver contemporaries are imitating, we regret to see, the course of the *Colonist*, and are doing everything in their power to arouse petty jealousies between the two cities. Such a course is worse than senseless and childish—it is shamefully unpatriotic, and can only tend to a dishonorable and destructive rivalry between communities that ought to be bound together by the closest of commercial and social relations.

THE ONDERDONK CONTRACT.

The Onderdonk contract was discussed in the Commons on Thursday. The opposition made a determined assault upon the proposed arrangement to liquidate the contractor's claim, which the arbitrators had fixed at $72,000 in the first instance, but which sum was afterwards increased to $95,000. The debate was carried on by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Mr. Pope, and Dalton McCarthy for the government, and by Messrs. Davies, Mulock, Jones, Mills, McMullen and others on the opposition side, all of whom characterized the job as one of the most scandalous the country had ever witnessed. It is said there will be a thorough investigation into the whole affair. The government carried its point and the House went into committee of supply.

There is a rumor in Ottawa, which has been traced to a cabinet minister of influence, that the government will not be able to maintain the present high duties on iron, owing to the great pressure which will be brought to bear in England.

AN INCONTROVERTIBLE FACT.

It would unfortunately (?) seem to be true that our venerable and respected morning contemporary was "a little off" when he advanced the argument as "an incontrovertible fact" that the China steamers must call at Victoria to land their coolie passengers, as this city, he solemnly affirmed, was the only port of entry under the Restriction Act. If it was "an incontrovertible fact," how does it happen that the Abyssinia did not come into our harbor and unload the Chinese passengers she had on board, and how comes it, if this is the only port of entry, that Vancouver is also? Our excellent contemporary extra doubtless carried away ... had just ordinary discove... exuberance of his made, and in make a spring chicken elation success of its first supreme at ... The Abyssinia not only did not call to land Chinamen, as the *Colonist* said she *must do* under the law, but she went on to Vancouver and transshipped them there. It has transpired since that these steamers will call here, going and coming, for freight and passengers, and it will not be necessary, as our contemporary implied that it might be, to petition the Dominion Government to enforce the provision of the Restriction Act in order that Victoria interests might be protected. A better illustration of the saying about a drowning man catching at a straw could not well be given, and the absurdity of the "incontrovertible fact" has made the *Colonist* appear very ridiculous to outsiders. Our object now in directing attention to the "incontrovertible fact" is not for the purpose of calling public attention to the blunder, but rather that being impressed with the effect of its error, we might request our contemporary to be more careful of the standing of our city in the future.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, now being held in Winnipeg, is attended by delegates from all sections of Canada as well as representatives from Newfoundland and the United States, the number being about three hundred. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, son of the late Dr. Burns, of Toronto, was elected Moderator. The business of the Assembly during its first days was largely of a routine character. Reports from Synods and committees had not come up for discussion at latest accounts. When these are before the Assembly there will no doubt be lively discussions thereon. The Revs. Donald Fraser, M. A., and David McRae, are delegates from this city; the former being a guest with Mr. Joseph Wolf, who resided in this city for a few months two years ago. A large number of the clergy and lay delegates are coming to this coast. The Rev. Dr Cochrane, of Brantford, and the Rev P. M. F. McLeod, of Toronto, are expected to officiate in the Presbyterian Churches here on Sabbath the 26th inst., of which fuller intimations will be given hereafter.

It appears that Federation of the Empire is not quite so new a scheme as many in these days may think it to be. The idea of a union of all the colonies of Great Britain is at least sixty years old, as may be seen from the following extract from a copy of the Quebec *Star* of 1828, which has been unearthed by a valued correspondent: "We understand that with the other papers sent down to the House of Commons, respecting the Canadas, there was sent a plan for the general confederation of the British Colonies which was laid before ministers, when the question of these two provinces was under discussion."

Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the residence of His Excellency the Governor-General, is an expensive affair. In the Public Accounts Committee last week it came out that the cost of gardening, carpentering, etc., around the Hall last year was about $20,000. According to the Clerk of Works fourteen laborers and five carpenters are engaged all the time in repairing the building and looking after the grounds. This is only a very small proportion of the army of hangers-on around the Governor-General's place of abode, who manage to exist at the expense of the taxpayer under pretence that their services are necessary. And yet Victoria harbor, although the port contributes close upon $1,000,000 a year in duties, receives no aid from the government for necessary improvements.

A JUBILEE ADDRESS

Passed by the Anglican Synod of British Columbia and Forwarded to Her Majesty.

Following is the full text of the Jubilee address adopted by the Synod of Diocese of British Columbia:

To Her Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India;

May it Please Your Majesty:

We, the British Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of British Columbia, in Synod assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with respectful assurance of loyalty to Your Majesty's throne and person. We desire to offer to Your Majesty our hearty congratulations upon the completion of the fiftieth year of Your Majesty's most happy reign, and to accord our thankfulness of Almighty God for the many blessings, temporal and spiritual, which have marked this period of our country's history. More especially are we grateful for the blessings which have been vouchsafed to our mother church of England, for her renewed life at home and for her marvellous growth in the colonies and dependencies subject to your Majesty's rule. We trust that in this distant part of your Majesty's dominions, the church may ever be found to promote true and sound religion; and we desire to express our deep sense of the blessing we enjoy in having for our Sovereign so conspicuous an example of piety and virtue as your Majesty. We earnestly pray that Almighty God will bestow upon your Majesty all good gifts, and that He will continue to us and our fellow subjects, for many years, the blessings which we owe to your Majesty's just and beneficent sway.

VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL

The High School Exercises Close the Midsummer Examination.

The Successful Candidates for Promotion--Prize-Takers.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School building, (of which ... examination took place to-day ... is principal and Mr. R. Offerhaus assistant,) in the presence of a large number of spectators, who took the liveliest interest in the exercises, which were conducted by Messrs. Muir and Offerhaus in their respective classes. As an evidence that the pupils have worked hard since the Christmas examination a glance at the successful prize takers and promotions is only necessary, the names of whom are as follows:

J. N. MUIR, PRINCIPAL.

Rank of Senior Division in Classes:

Reading—1, Misses Pope and Pickard; 2, Misses Halliday, Hicks, Lee, Sylvester.

Dictation—1, Miss Lee; 2, Miss Pickard; 3, Misses Pope, Baker, Johnson.

Writing—1, Misses Bradley and Steele; 2, Miss Kermode; 3, Misses Spencer, Pope and Askew.

Geography—1, A E Haynes; 2, Misses Sylvester and Florence Butler; 3, Miss Lee.

Grammar, English—1, Miss Workman; 2, Misses Johnson and Lee, 3, Misses Pope and Sylvester.

Composition—1, Miss Pickard; 2, Miss Lee; 3, Miss Florence Butler.

English History—1, Miss Sylvester; 2, A E Haynes; 3, F B Gibbs.

Arithmetic, written—1, Miss Sylvester; 2, A E Haynes and Gardiner; 3, Miss Mebius

Arithmetic, mental—1, Misses F Butler, Lee, Mebius and Pickard.

Mensuration—1, Misses Austin, Sylvester, Halliday, Florence Butler, Lee, Carr, Bradley, Pickard, Hicks, E A Powell and Gardiner.

Algebra—1, Miss Pope; 2, Miss Florence Butler; 3, Miss Sylvester.

Euclid—1, Miss Bradley; 2, Miss Sylvester; 3, A E Haynes and F B Gibbs.

Trigonometry—1, Miss Pope; 2, Master Gibbs; 3, Miss Sylvester.

Nat. Philos.—1, A E Haynes; 2, Miss Richardson; 3, Miss Bradley and F B Gibbs.

Book-keeping—1, Miss Bradley; 2, Misses Sylvester and Lee; 3, A E Haynes.

Roman History—1, A E Haynes; 2, Miss Pope; 3, Miss Sylvester.

Grecian History—1, A E Haynes; 2, Miss Sylvester; 3 Miss Pope.

Latin—1, A E Haynes; 2, Miss Pope; 3, Miss Baker.

French—1, Miss Powell; 2, Miss Pope; 3, A E Haynes.

Greek—1, Miss Pope; 2, A E Haynes; 3, F B Gibbs.

Physiology—1, Misses Workman and Pickard; 2, A E Haynes; 3, Miss Pope.

Botany—1, Miss Sylvester; 2, Miss Florence Butler; 3, A E Haynes.

Music—1, Miss Sylvester; 2, Miss Powell; 3, Miss Pope.

Junior Division—High School—R Offerhaus, Teacher—Head of the school, Richard Brodrick.

Promotions to Senior Division in Order of Merit—1st, Richard Brodrick; 2, Gertrude H Withrow; 3, Grace H Fawcett; 4, John C McLagan; 5, Orvilla Northcott; 6, Wm McDowell; 7, Henry E A Courtney; 8, Arthur A Humber; 9, Stanley R Engelhardt; 10, Wm J Redmond.

Reading—1, Miss Jamieson; 2, Misses Withrow and Fawcett, W H Lenfesty, and H E A Courtney.

Dictation—1, R George; 2, J C McLagan; 3, H E A Courtney.

Writing—1, Misses Herd, Withrow, and J H Austin.

Geography—1, Miss Withrow; 2, Miss Tite; 3, Jno Doran.

Grammar—1, Miss Watson; 2, W McDowell; 3, S R Engelhardt.

Composition—1, Miss Northcott; 2, Miss Herd; 3, R Brodrick.

English History—1, M B Oppenheimer; 2, Miss Withrow; 3, A E Whittaker, and H E A Courtney.

Arithmetic Written—1, W McDowell, 2, Miss Northcott and A A Humber; 3, W J Redmond.

Arithmetic Mental—1, W McDowell; 2, W J Redmond.

Mensuration—1, Miss Northcott, Wm McDowell, C A Steele and A R Baker.

Algebra—1, H J Logan; 2, Miss Fawcett; 3, J C McLagan.

Euclid—1, A A Humber; 2, R Brodrick; 3, Misses Withrow and Fawcett.

Natural Philosophy—1, R Brodrick; 2, Miss Withrow; 3, H E A Courtney.

Bookkeeping—1, W J Redmond; 2, M E Penwill; 3, A Jamieson.

Latin—1, Miss Withrow; 2, R Brodrick and H Logan; 3, J C McLagan.

French—1, Miss Withrow; 2, Miss Fawcett; 3, H G Mason and W McDowell.

Music—1, Miss Stephens; 2, Miss Penwill; 3, Miss Tite.

Physiology—J C McLagan and Miss Withrow; 2, W McDowell; 3, R Brodrick.

SENIOR DIVISION—J. N. MUIR, B A., PRINCIPAL.

Head of school, Arthur Edward Haynes (Governor-General's medal).

PROVINCIAL ROLL OF HONOR.

Proficiency, A E Haynes; deportment, F B Gibbs; regularity and punctuality, Miss Pope.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Second in the school, Miss Pope (gold medal); first in composition, Miss Pickard, presented by Mr Heisterman; first in mathematics, Miss Sylvester, presented by Mr Ferguson; first in reading, Miss Pope, presented by Mrs McMicking; first in dictation, Miss Lee, presented by Dr Milne; first in English grammar, Miss Workman, presented by Mr. R. Jamieson.

PRIZE LIST.

Master R Brodrick, head of junior division.

Misses G Withrow, 1st in geography, physiology, French, Latin; G Fawcett, general improvement; N Stephen, music, presented by Mr Jamieson; C Watson, English grammar, presented by Hibben & Co; O Northcott, composition; G Withrow, favorite of the class, voted for by the pupils, presented by the proprietors of the *Colonist*.

Masters J C McLagan, physiology and general improvement; W McDowell, arithmetic, written and mental, mensuration; H Courtney, general improvement; J Lawson, general improvement; M Oppenheimer, English history; H Logan, algebra, general improvement; A Humber, euclid; R George, spelling and dictation; Chas Steele, general improvement; A Baker, mensuration.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

In the afternoon the school room was crowded with visitors, amongst whom were observed the Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope, Trustees Higgins, McMicking, Heisterman, Walker, Milne, Hayward, Mr. Alex. Wilson, Mr. Anderson, B. A. R. Buttler, Mr. Healy, Mr. Wallace, Messrs. Jas. Bradley, John Jessop, Dr. Jessop, Jas Blain, J Halliday, B Smith, Fawcitt, J Boyd, —— Doran, W R Higgins, and other gentlemen; Mesdames Johnson, Kenson, Hartnell, Castleton, Hodgson, Richardson, Stevens, Wilkinson, Beecher, Williams, Workman, Fraser, McLagan, Baker, Pickard, Lee, Sylvester, Wilson, Carter, McKilligan, Herd, Tite, Haughton, Maphus, Williams, Workman, Applaton, Briggs, Mrs Dr Jessop, Hayward, Lills; Misses Buttler, Johnson, Gardner, Beecher, Barron, Pope, Stafford, Cameron, Forrest, Hartnagle, Gowen, Cameron, Misses Williams, Powell, Laing, Lissit, the ... Phillips, ... Misses Carr, Storey, Keast, Nicholson, Wilson, the Misses ... son, Winch, and others. The prizes were presented by the Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope, the Trustees and others. Each of these gentlemen made brief, appropriate speeches addressed to the recipients and the pupils generally. The proceedings are in progress as we go to press.

ROCK BAY SCHOOL.

The examination of Miss Forrest's school, Rock Bay, this morning, brought the midsummer exercises in the Ward Schools to a close. The promotions, prize-takers and honor rolls were as follows:

Programme of Exercises:—Recitation, Annie Pamphlet; spelling match; recitation, Thomas Coughlan; song, "Once There was a Little Kitty;" recitation, Margaret McLean; recitation, James Gaudin; motion song, "Great King Bee;" class recitation; song, "Two Little Kitties;" recitation, Grace Kettle; recitation, Wm Garland; recitation, Peter Tyson; motion song, "Sing, Sing, Sing;" recitation, Alice McArthur; recitation, George Crawford; motion song, "Lovely June;" recitation, George Garland; song, "School is In."

Promotion to Central School:—Wm Reynolds, Margaret McLean, Franklin Sherk, Charles Revely, Ellen Speed, Geo Garland, Albert Sherk, Frederick Norris, Arthur Crawford, Annie Gowdy.

Promotion from Second to First Class:—Ralph Stephens, James Gaudin, Thos Coughlan, Thomas Kermode, Frank Reynolds, Edward Gray, Evaline McLean, William Grant, Thomas Crocker, Emma Jackson, Rose Sellick.

Promotions from Third to Second Class:—Nettie Cavin, Jesse Pete, Cora Martin, Hattie Heathorn, Stephen Baker, Maude Booth, Alice Townsley, Alice McArthur, Peter Tyson.

PRIZE LIST—FIRST CLASS.

William Reynolds, proficiency; Margaret McLean, second proficiency; George Garland, sixth proficiency; Albert Sherk, seventh proficiency; Fredrick Norris, eighth proficiency; Arthur Crawford, ninth proficiency; Annie Gowdy, tenth proficiency.

ROLL OF HONOR.

William Reynolds, proficiency; Grace Kettle, deportment; Evaline McLean, regularity and punctuality.

Second Class—Ralph Stephens, 1, proficiency; James Gaudin, 2, proficiency; Thomas Coughlan, 3, proficiency; Thos Kermode, 4, proficiency.

Third Class—Nettie Cavin and Jessie Pete, 1, proficiency; Cora Martin, 2, proficiency; Hattie Heathorn, 3, proficiency; Stephen Barker, 4, Proficiency.

Special Prizes—Prize for best boy in school, awarded to Hubert Cook, presented by Mrs Gaudin; prize for writing, awarded to Charles Revely, presented by Miss Cameron; prize for winner of spelling match, won by Chas Revely, presented by Mr Jamieson; prize for arithmetic, awarded to Franklin Sherk, and prize for spelling, awarded to Ellen Speed, presented by Miss Forrest.

Prize for best girl, presented by Dr. Milne and awarded to Emnia Jenkins; second prize, spelling match, awarded to Franklin Sherk. Special prize for competition among the pupils of the three ward schools, presented by Hon. John Robson, Minister of Education, won by Wm Reynolds.

The attendance of visitors, including the Minister of Education, Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope and the Trustees, was large. The room being filled to its utmost capacity. The ladies, as usual, were out in large numbers, many of whom were the parents of pupils, their relatives and acquaintances. In delivering the prizes to the pupils, addresses were delivered by the Hon. John Robson, Supt. Pope, the several Trustees present and others, all of whom expressed themselves in satisfactory terms of the progress made by the pupils. Congratulations and encomiums were showered upon the deserving, painstaking teacher, Miss Forrest. The school was dismissed for the holidays, after the singing of the National Anthem.

Thursday's Proceedings.

At the closing exercises of the boys' department in the Central School yesterday, there was a large attendance of visitors. Amongst others present were the Minister of Education, the Hon John Robson, Supt Pope, ex-Chairman Higgins, Secretary Hayward, Milne and Heisterman, Mesdames Hayward, Carmichael, Storey, Sylvester, Mr and Mrs Redfern, Miss Cameron, Miss Bushby, Miss Helmcken, Miss Harrison, Mrs Keast, Miss Gowen, Mr J B Ferguson, Miss Keast, Miss Pollard, Mrs Caldwell, Mrs Moody, Mr Geiger, Mr R Butler, Mr Becker, Mr John Finlayson and others.

General praise was awarded to Mr. Jos. Thain for the manner in which his pupils went through their drill exercises. The Hon. John Robson, in presenting the prizes, delivered a brief, pointed address to the boys, in which he encouraged them to persevere in their exercises. Those who were not so successful as they had wished to be should redouble their efforts in the future. Others of those present addressed a few words to the pupils, after which they were dismissed for the holidays.

The boys in Mr. Thain's department presented that gentleman with a very handsome silver-headed cane yesterday. Mr. Thain, in bidding his pupils a farewell, thanked them for their kind remembrance of him in the handsome present just presented. The donors were Masters B. D. Carmichael, R. H. Carr, E. W. Bradley, F. E. Smith, Andrew Smith, William Winsby, Frank Hutcheson, Ralph Chambers, George Winter, Arthur Woollacott, John E. Truran, William George, J. Wonacott and A. Blackbourn.

THE JAMES BAY SCHOOL.

Assembled in the James Bay school on Thursday morning there were gathered a large number of the pupils' parents and visitors. His Worship Mayor Fell, Superintendent Pope, Archdeacon Scriven and Trustees McMicking, Heisterman, Walker and Milne were among the number. The ladies turned out in large numbers. Supt. Pope read the list of the successful prize winners those promoted to the Central School and the honor list. He was pleased to note the improvement that had taken place since last year's examination. The rolls of honor are presented by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven who in doing so congratulated the talented teacher, Miss Storey, on the success of her efforts. Trustees Milne and McMicking presented the prizes accompanying same with appropriate encouraging remarks. Supt. Pope presented Mr. Spencer's prize of $2.50 to Miss Henrietta Walker, for having come to school with clean boots for a year. He hoped the boys would capture this prize next year. His Worship in presenting his special prizes made a few timely remarks which were fully appreciated by the children, who warmly applauded the Mayor on resuming his seat. The National Anthem was sung and the children then dismissed.

EXAMINATION NOTES.

The following was omitted in our report of the girls' department in the Central School in Mrs. L. M. Caldwell's department, the second division:

Roll of Honor—Deportment, Lillian Nance Bamfield; punctuality and regularity, Edith Lucy Booth; proficiency, May Alberta Giles.

Additional Prizes—1st prize for map drawing, (presented by Mrs. Hibben), Marie Andree Wylde; 2nd prize for map drawing (presented by Mrs. Hibben), Rose Catherine Johnson; 1st prize for composition (presented by Mr. Robert Jamieson), Marie Andree Wylde; 2nd prize for composition, Sylvia Louisa Heisterman; grammar, Mary Pickard; 2nd prize for grammar (presented by Mr. Bone), Florence Hayward; punctuality and regularity, Jennie Grant Fraser; history, Elizabeth Marion Lorimer; mental arithmetic, Margaret McDowell; reading, Mamie Frank; spelling and dictation, Agnes Jane Blackburn; deportment, Ethel Edwards; writing (presented by Miss Agnes Cameron), Minnie Jane Munsie; greatest progress during term (presented by Trustee Heisterman), Jennie Batchelor.

SOUTH SAANICH SCHOOL.

School Examination at East Road, South Saanich.

The above examination was held at the school house by Mr. R. L. Fraser, the teacher, yesterday. A large number of the parents and visitors were present, filling the house, among whom were Mrs Mitchell, Miss Mitchell; Mrs and Miss Holden, Mrs Thos Harrison, Sandover, Bryant, G Harrison, Mrs Turgoose, Alexander, Young, Sluggett, Mrs Richardson, Marcott, Miss Heard, Spotts, Bowden, Trustees Heard, Mitchell and John, Messrs Wm Harrison, Spotts, Alexander and others. Thirty-four pupils attended, prettily and well dressed, whose proficiency and deportment reflects great credit on their teacher, who has evidently taken great pains to bring them up to the standard they showed to-day after a strict examination. At the close Trustees Mitchell and Heard, and Messrs. Harrison, Alexander and Spotts made short addresses to the scholars, wishing them pleasant holidays, especially for the jubilee. Trustee Mitchell then presented Mr. Fraser with a handsome present from a former pupil. After the National Anthem was sung Mr. Wm Harrison proposed a vote of thanks and three cheers for Mr. Fraser, which was carried and responded to unanimously.

Following is the award of prizes:

Provincial Roll of Honor—Alice Maud Holden, proficiency; Josephine Ray, deportment; Annie Turgoose, punctuality and regularity.

Special prize for spelling granted to Bell Harrison, 4th class; Wesley Heard, 3rd class.

Special prize presented by Mr. H. D. Helmcken for head of school, Alice Maud Holden.

Special prize presented by Mr. H. D. Helmcken for the most popular pupil in school, Fannie Thomson.

The above was decided by votes of the pupils, Fannie Thomson getting one more vote than Ben Harrison. Small books were presented to all the rest of the pupils.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Diocese Synod—Officers and Committees Appointed.

At the meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia last Wednesday the following gentlemen were appointed to the offices named:

Clerical Secretary to the Synod—the Ven Archdeacon Scriven, B. A.

Lay Secretary to the Synod—M. W. T. Drake, Q. C.

Treasurer to the Synod—H. E. Croasdaile, Esq.

Auditors—W. C. Ward and R. Harvey, Esqs.

His Lordship Bishop Hills delivered a lengthy and highly instructive address in which he reviewed the work of the church within the diocese for the past year. Allusion was made to the gratifying increase close upon $2,000 to the sums subscribed for church purposes during that period; also in the still more gratifying increase in the number of communicants, and also in the number of baptisms, confirmations, etc., etc., all of which improvements showed the advance made by the church in this province. The Bishop also briefly sketched the progress that had been made during the Victorian era by the Church of England, and especially by those branches of the church in the United States and in the Colonies. He supported these statements by some very interesting statistics.

Reference was also made to the fact that the present year besides being the Jubilee of our Gracious Queen was also the centenary of the consecration of the first colonial bishop (Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia) in 1787.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's address, the election of executive committee by ballot was proceeded with, the result of which was as follows:

Clerical Members: Revs A Beanlands, B A; G W Taylor, J A Leakey, B A; W W Bolton, M A, and H Howitt.

Lay Members: Hon J W Trutch, C M G; Drs Hannington and Harrison, J H Innes and W C Ward, Esqs.

A committee, consisting of the Ven Archdeacon Scriven, Dr Praeger, Messrs M W T Drake, Q C; J Holmes, R Musgrave, W C Ward and H E Croasdaile, was appointed to carry out the scheme of the Jubilee Sustentation fund.

The Rev C J Brenton, Lt-Col Wolfenden and Mr R Harvey were appointed a committee to promote the Widows and Orphans' fund.

The Chancellor of the Diocese, Mr M W T Drake, Q C, moved that a loyal address be tendered to Her Majesty on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of her coronation. The motion was seconded by the Archdeacon of Vancouver and carried unanimously.

One of the most urgent subjects brought forward for the consideration of the Synod was the formation of a Sustentation fund or General Endowment fund for the Diocese. The urgent need of immediate steps in this direction was insisted on by the Diocesan Treasurer and many others, and the committee above named was formed to take up the matter in which a commencement has already been made by the Jubilee collection now in progress.

Resolutions having reference to the mode of payment of the country clergy were introduced by the Rev. George W. Taylor and discussed. Eventually one was passed providing that in future all payments by the people towards the stipends of their pastors should be paid through the medium of the diocesan treasurer.

Mr. R. E. Jackson persistently advocated the claims of Sooke for the services of the church, and it was the general opinion of the Synod that an effort should be made to provide that district with at least a monthly Sunday service.

Many other subjects of interest were also under discussion, and after a vote of thanks to the bishop a useful and interesting session was concluded by the members rising and saying the *Te-Deum*.

Our Gold Exports.

In a recent article in The Times, copied from the *Monetary Times*, it was stated that the total gold exports from the Province since 1859 was $32,000,000. Our contemporary's information was inaccurate to the amount of $18,000,000. According to the report of the Minister of Mines, the banks alone have exported $37,000,000 up to the last year, and adding the amount exported through other channels and carried out of the Province by miners, the aggregate for the time mentioned is over $50,000,000. Will our Toronto contemporary please make the correction?

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

The New Steamship Line—To Report on Trade Prospects.

The Population of Hiogo and Kobe—Tea Trade.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The first steamer of the Canadian Pacific line, the Abyssinia, which will take this letter, arrived in this port the day before yesterday. The next vessel of the line, the Parthia, is advertised to be here about the 14th June; and the Batavia about the 5th July.

There seems just a shadow of a doubt as to whether this port is to be permanently included as a port of call of the main line. The announcement that the steamers were fixed to call here has been received with great satisfaction; and it is to hoped that the growing importance of this place will prove sufficient inducement for the continuation of the arrangement.

Nothing has yet been announced respecting the mode of connection with Shanghai and the other China ports. At present the steamers of the Japanese company, the Nippon Yusen Kisha, running between Shanghai, by way of Nagasaki and this port and Yokohama, are timed to connect with the steamers of the San Francisco line.

It may interest those of your readers to whom the subject may be new, to know something about this locality, and the prospects of this place as a commercial centre. As to population and means of communication the joint townships of Hiogo and Kobe, which, except for the matter of municipal government, are practically one town, have a registered Japanese population of 65,262 persons. If to this is added the floating population, the number of persons within these townships at any given time may be estimated at not less than 100,000 souls. Within the prefecture of Hiogo there is a registered population of 1,477,321 persons. Connected with this town and port by railway, and distant twenty miles, is the large and flourishing city and port of Ozaka, looked upon as the commercial centre of the Japanese home trade, with a registered city population of some 300,000 persons. The prefecture of Ozaka contains a total of 1,623,461 registered persons. Some twenty-eight miles further by rail, and inland, lies Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, and now our important industrial centre, with a population of considerably more than 200,000. A few miles further, still with connection by rail, and lying on the shores of the Biwa Lake, is the growing town of Otsu, from which steam communication, by lake steamers, soon to be supplemented by railway, connects again with another railway system, beyond the lake, reaching on the one side to the northwest coast of Japan at the Port of Tourager, and, on the other, to the city of Nagoya and the Owari gulf. Again, westwards from the port of Kobe-Hiogo lies the inland sea—an inland water not unlike, in many characteristics, your own lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. Along the shores of this sea lie numerous populous towns with which water communication from here, and from Ozaka, is easy and constant. In the course of another year we hope to see commenced, if not more than commenced, the first installment of a railway which is to traverse the provinces lying along the northern shores of the inland sea, and which is to take its departure from this port.

The treaty port of Hiogo was opened to foreign commerce in 1868. Much was anticipated then from the opening of it, but, although the port has always from then easily maintained a good position as the second place of foreign trade in Japan, it is only within the last few years that it has taken a decided start; and, in the opinion of many, both Japanese and foreigners, it is destined, from its fine position, to overhaul its older rival, Yokohama.

According to the Customs returns the net value of the foreign trade of Hiogo and Ozaka in 1885 was: Imports, $8,525,146; exports, $8,059,091; total, $16,584,237 (silver). Last year this trade had grown to imports, $10,498,716; exports, $10,962,520; total, $21,461,236 (silver).

This is now a port of call for the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Messageries Maritimes, the North German Lloyds, all of which connect with Hongkong and the Japanese Nippar-Kaisha running to Shanhai. Of less regular lines the steamers calling here are numerous, and intercourse is thus kept up with Hongkong, China and Australia, Corea and Vladivostock; with India and by the way of the Suez Canal, with Europe and America. For communication with the Pacific Coast of North America we have hitherto been dependent on the connection at Yokohama by local steamers with the Pacific steamers running to San Francisco.

The prospects of trade this season seem to grow. The tea season has only commenced. Up to the 20th inst., it is stated the quantity of tea bought by merchants here amounted to 11,700 piculs, as against 11,300 piculs for the same period last year.

But probably you have enough of statistics. It is stated that H. M. Consuls in Japan and China have been instructed to report to government on the prospects of trade between their several districts and Canada. This would seem to indicate that probably both the Imperial and Canadian Governments are alive to the importance of doing something for collecting and diffusing information on this important subject.

The Japanese Ministers appear to be taking their holidays. Last month the Ministers of the Interior paid this part of Japan a visit; and now we have had the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Foreign Affairs making tours in our neighborhood. The British Minister paid a visit to Kioto Corteg; and the French and Austrian Ministers have gone home. This all looks as if a breaking time had come for the diplomatists of Tokio, in their long protracted negotiations on the subject of the revision of the treaties between Japan and the Foreign Powers.

Telegraphic news reached us on Sunday last of the loss of the French mail steamer Mengaleh—one of the vessels of the line calling at this port—off the Saddles, north of the Yangkye. Fortunately passengers, crew, mails, &c., were saved, and taken to Shanghai by the steamer Glenshiel.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday a royal salute was fired at noon by H. M. S. Leander, now in this port, joined in by the Japanese corvette in port. The harbor was gay with bunting, and in the evening a dance was given by the Consul, at which the Governor of Hiogo, and other prominent officials, with their wives, the officers of the vessels-of-war in port, and a large part of the foreign community were present.

The Abyssinia leaves to-day to fill up at Yokohama before crossing to your shores. She has already some 800 tons of cargo (tea) on board for Vancouver.

Hiogo, Japan, 25th May, 1887.

The Board of Foreign Missions have received news of a terrible famine in Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean, and embracing the ancient cities of Tarsus and Adana.

The Mineral Baths

OF THE

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS,

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Daily yield over 250,000 gallons at 164 deg. F.

Analysis of Water by Prof. W. T. Wenzell, Ph. G. M. D., of California:

Sulphurated Hydrogen. Sulphate of Calcium. Chloride of Sodium. Alumina. Sulphate of Sodium. Sulphate of Magnesia. Chloride of Potassium. Silica.

One wine gallon contains 89¾ grains solid mineral matter.

The medical profession send patients who suffer from Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dypsomania, Venereal Diseases, Mercurial Poisoning, Salt Rheum, and other Skin affections, while Dyspepsia is quickly and permanently cured by these waters; and no better tonic to restore tired or tried nature exists.

ST. ALICE HOTEL is now open with accommodation for 75 guests. First class in every respect. Terms reasonable and in advance.

This Mineral Water can be had of the Express Agent at Agassiz Station at 25 cents per gallon.

No improper persons allowed in the Hotel.

The C. P. N. Co. will issue Round Trip Tickets to Vancouver, fare only $4. Round Trip Tickets Vancouver or Westminster to Agassiz Station, C. P. R., only $5, good for 15 days.

A STAGE will meet all trains daily at Agassiz Station, C. P. R. connecting with the Springs; fare $1.

Note—Return portion of C. P. N. Ticket must be endorsed by the Manager of the Hot Springs before presentation on steamer and used within 24 hours after endorsation; the ticket is good, however, while remaining at the Springs.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS over C. P. R., Vancouver or Westminster to Agassiz and return, good until following Monday; fare, Round Trip, $2.50. je9 we D & W

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A NUMBER 1 STORE, WITH A WELL-SElected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, and General Merchandise of every description.

I buy for Cash, and can sell at Victoria prices with freight added.

jel W 3m A. HUCK, Mud Bay.

Land Hunters, Attention!

THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such as may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new-comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANNON,

ap6 W 1y Vancouver, B. C.

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

LOT NO. 1809, VICTORIA CITY

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of William A. G. Young, formerly of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1862, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office Victoria, 11th May 1887.

my 13

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

THE STORY OF A MINE.

BY BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER III.

WHO CLAIMED IT.

THE fog had already closed in on Monterey, and was now rolling, a white, billowy sea above, that soon shut out the blue breakers below. Once or twice in descending the mountain Concho had overhung the cliff and looked down upon the curving horse shoe of a bay below him—distant yet many miles. Earlier in the afternoon he had seen the gilt cross on the white-faced Mission flare in the sunlight, but now all was gone. By the time he reached the highway of the town it was quite dark, and he plunged into the first fonda at the wayside, and endeavored to forget his woes and his weariness in aguardiente. But Concho's head ached, and his back ached, and he was so generally distressed that he bethought him of a medico—an American doctor—lately come into town, who had once treated Concho and his mule with apparently the same medicine, and after the same heroic fashion. Concho reasoned, not illogically, that if he were to be physicked at all he ought to get the worth of his money. The grotesque extravagance of life, of fruit and vegetables in California was inconsistent with infinitesimal doses. In Concho's previous illness the doctor had given him a dozen four-grain quinine powders. The following day the grateful Mexican walked into the doctor's office—cured. The doctor was gratified until, on examination, it appeared that, to save trouble, and because his memory was poor, Concho had taken all the powders in one dose. The doctor shrugged his shoulders and—altered his practice.

"Well," said Dr. Guild, as Concho sank down exhaustedly in one of the doctor's two chairs, "what now? Have you been sleeping again in the tule marshes, or are you upset with commissary whisky? Come, have it out."

But Concho declared that the devil was in his stomach, that Judas Iscariot had possessed himself of his spine, that imps were in his forehead, and that his feet had been scourged by Pontius Pilate.

"That means 'blue mass,'" said the doctor, and gave it to him—a bolus as large as a musket ball, and as heavy.

Concho took it on the spot, and turned to go.

"I have no money, Señor Medico."

"Never mind. It's only a dollar, the price of the medicine."

Concho looked guilty at having gulped down so much cash. Then he said timidly:

"I have no money, but I have got here what is fine and jolly. It is yours." And he handed over the contents of the precious tin can he had brought with him.

The doctor took it, looked at the shivering volatile mass, and said: "Why, this is quicksilver!"

Concho laughed. "Yes, very quick silver, so!" and he snapped his fingers to show its sprightliness.

The doctor's face grew earnest. "Where did you get this, Concho?" he finally asked.

"It ran from the pot in the mountains beyond."

The doctor looked incredulous. Then Concho related the whole story.

"Could you find the spot again?"

"Could you find that spot again?"

"Madre de Dios, yes. I have a mule there; may the devil fly away with her!"

"And you say your comrades saw this?"

"Why not?"

"And you say they afterward left you—deserted you?"

"They did, ingrates!"

The doctor arose and shut his office door. "Hark ye, Concho," he said, "that bit of medicine I gave you just now was worth a dollar. It was worth a dollar because the material of which it was composed was made from the stuff you have in that can—quicksilver or mercury. It is one of the most valuable of metals, especially in a gold mining country. My good fellow, if you know where to find enough of it, your fortune is made."

Concho rose to his feet.

"Tell me, was the rock you built your furnace of red?"

"Si, Senor."

"And brown?"

"Si, Senor."

"And crumbled under the heat?"

"As to nothing."

"And did you see much of this red rock?"

"The mountain mother is in travail with it."

"Are you sure that your comrades have not taken possession of the mountain mother?"

"As how?"

"By claiming its discovery under the mining laws, or by pre-emption?"

"They shall not."

"But how will you, single handed, fight the four; for I doubt not your scientific friend has a hand in it?"

"I will fight."

"Yes, my Concho, but suppose I take the fight off your hands. Now, here's a proposition: I will get half a dozen Americanos to go in with you. You will have to get money to work the mine—you will need funds. You shall share half with them. They will take the risk, raise the money, and protect you."

"I see," said Concho, nodding his head and winking his eyes rapidly. "Bueno!"

"I will return in ten minutes," said the doctor, taking his hat.

He was as good as his word. In ten minutes he returned with six original locaters, a board of directors, a president, secretary, and a deed of incorporation of the "Blue Mass Quicksilver Mining Co." This latter was a delicate compliment to the doctor, who was popular. The president added to these necessary articles a revolver.

take that, ride like h——l and hang on to the claim until we come!"

In another moment Concho was in the saddle. Then the mining director lapsed into the physician.

"I hardly know," said Dr. Guild, doubtfully, "if, in your present condition, you ought to travel. You have just taken a powerful medicine," and the doctor looked hypocritically concerned.

"Ah,—the devil!" laughed Concho, "what is the quicksilver that is in to that which is *out*? Hoopa, la Mula!" and, with a clatter of hoofs and jingle of spurs, he was presently lost in the darkness.

"You were none to soon gentlemen," said the American alcalde, as he drew up before the doctor's door. "Another company has just been incorporated for the same location, I reckon."

"Who are they?"

"Three Mexicans—Pedro, Manuel and Miguel—headed by that d—d cock-eyed Sydney duck, Wiles."

"Are they here?"

"Manuel and Miguel, only. The others are over at Tres Pinos lally-gaging Roscommon and trying to rope him in to pay off their whisky bills at his grocery."

"If that's so we needn't start before sunrise, for they're sure to get roaring drunk."

And this legitimate successor of the grave Mexican alcaldes, having thus delivered his impartial opinion, rode away.

Meanwhile, Concho the redoubtable, Concho the fortunate, spared neither riata nor spur. The way was dark, the trail obscure and at times even dangerous, and Concho, familiar as he was with these mountain fastnesses, often regretted his sure-footed Franciaquita. "Care not, O Concho," he would say to himself, "'tis but a little while, only a little while, and thou shalt have another Franciaquita to bless thee. Eh, shipjack, there was fine music to thy dancing. A dollar for an ounce—'tis as good as silver, and merrier." Yet for all his good spirits he kept a sharp lookout at certain bends of the mountain trail; not for assassins or brigands, for Concho was physically courageous, but for the Evil one, who, in various forms, was said to lurk in the Santa Cruz range, to the great discomfort of all true Catholics. He recalled the incident of Ignacio, a muleteer of the Franciscan friars, who, stopping at the Angelus to repeat the credo, saw Luzbel plainly in the likeness of a monstrous grizzly bear, mocking him by sitting on his haunches and lifting his paws, clasped together, as if in prayer. Nevertheless, with one hand grasping the reins and his rosary and the other clutching his whisky flask and revolver, he fared on so rapidly that he reached the summit as the earlier streaks of dawn were outlining the far-off Sierran peaks. Tethering his horse on a strip of table land, he descended cautiously afoot until he reached the bench, the wall of red rock and the crumbled and dismantled furnace. It was as he had left it that morning; there was no trace of recent human visitation. Revolver in hand, Concho examined every cave, gully and recess, peered behind trees, penetrated copses of buckeye and manzanita, and listened. There was no sound but the faint soughing of the wind over the pines below him. For a while he paced backward and forward with a vague sense of being a sentinel, but his mercurial nature soon rebeled against this monotony, and soon the fatigues of the day began to tell upon him. Recourse to his whisky flask only made him the drowsier, until at last he was fain to lie down and roll himself up tightly in his blanket. The next moment he was sound asleep.

His horse neighed twice from the summit, but Concho heard him not. Then the brush crackled on the ledge above him, a small fragment of rock rolled near his feet, but he stirred not. And then two black figures were outlined on the crags beyond.

"St-t-t!" whispered a voice. "There is one lying beside the furnace." The speech was Spanish, but the voice was Wiles'.

The other figure crept cautiously to the edge of the crag and looked over. "It is Concho, the imbecile," said Pedro, contemptuously.

"But if he should not be alone, or if he should waken?"

"I will watch and wait. Go you and affix the notification."

Wiles disappeared. Pedro began to creep down the face of the rocky ledge, supporting himself by chemisal and brushwood.

The next moment Pedro stood beside the unconscious man. Then he looked cautiously around. The figure of his companion was lost in the shadow of the rocks above; only a slight crackle of brush betrayed his whereabouts. Suddenly Pedro flung his serape over the sleeper's head, and then threw his powerful frame and tremendous weight full upon Concho's upturned face, while his strong arms clasped the blanket pinioned limbs of his victim. There was a momentary upheaval, a spasm and a struggle; but the tightly rolled blanket clung to the unfortunate man like cerements.

There was no noise, no outcry, no sound of struggle. There was nothing to be seen but the peaceful, prostrate figure of the two men darkly outlined on the ledge. They might have been sleeping in each other's arms. In the black silence the stealthy tread of Wiles in the bush above was distinctly audible.

Gradually the struggles grew fainter. Then a whisper from the crags:

"I can't see you. What are you doing?"

"Watching!"

"Sleeps he?"

"He sleeps!"

"Soundly?"

"Soundly."

"After the manner of the dead?"

"After the fashion of the dead!"

The last tremor had ceased. Pedro rose as Wiles descended.

"All is ready," said Wiles; "you are a witness of my placing the notifications?"

"I am a witness."

"But of this one?" pointing to Concho. "Shall we leave him here?"

"A drunken imbecile—why not?"

Wiles turned his left eye on the speaker. They chanced to be standing nearly in the same attitude they had stood the preceding night. Pedro uttered a cry and an imprecation, "Carramba! Take your devil's eye from me! What see you? Eh—what?"

"Nothing, good Pedro," said Wiles, turning his blank right cheek to Pedro. The infuriated and half frightened ex-vaquero returned the long knife he had half drawn from its sheath, and growled surlily:

"Go on, then! But keep thou on that side, and I will on this." And so, side by side, listening, watching, distrustful of all things, but mainly of each other, they stole back and up into those shadows from which they might, like evil spirits, have been poetically evoked.

A half hour passed, in which the east brightened, flushed and again melted into gold. And then the sun came up haughtily, and a fog that had stolen across the summit in the night arose and fled up the mountain side, tearing its white robes in its guilty haste, and leaving them fluttering from tree and crag and scar. A thousand tiny blades, nestling in the crevices of rocks, nurtured in storms and rocked by the trade winds, stretched their wan and feeble arms toward Him; but Concho the strong, Concho the brave, Concho the light hearted spake not nor stirred.

CHAPTER IV.

WHO TOOK IT.

DR. GUILD.

THERE was persistent neighing on the summit. Concho's horse wanted his breakfast.

This protestation reached the ears of a party ascending the mountain from its western face. To one of the party it was familiar.

"Why, blank it all, that's Chiquita. That d—— Mexican's lying drunk somewhere," said the president of the B. M. Co.

"I don't like the look of this at all," said Dr. Guild, as they rode up beside the indignant animal. "If it had been an American, it might have been carelessness, but no Mexican ever forgets his beast. Drive ahead, boys; we may be too late."

In half an hour they came in sight of the ledge below, the crumbled furnace, and the motionless figure of Concho, wrapped in a blanket, lying prone in the sunlight.

"I told you so—drunk!" said the president.

The doctor looked grave, but did not speak. They dismounted and picketed their horses. Then crept on all fours to the ledge above the furnace. There was a cry from Secretary Gibbs. "Look yer. Some fellar has been jumping us, boys. See these notices."

There were two notices on canvas affixed to the rock, claiming the ground, and signed by Pedro, Manuel, Miguel, Wiles and Roscommon.

"This was done, doctor, while your trustworthy Greaser locater—d——n him—lay there drunk. What's to be done, now?"

But the doctor was making his way to the unfortunate cause of their defeat, lying there quite mute to their reproaches. The others followed him.

The doctor knelt beside Concho, unrolled him, placed his hand upon his wrist, his ear over his heart, and then said:

"Dead."

"Of course. He got medicine of you last night. This comes of your d——d heroic practice."

But the doctor was too much occupied to heed the speaker's raillery. He had peered into Concho's protuberant eyes, opened his mouth, and gazed at the swollen tongue, and then suddenly rose to his feet.

"Tear down those notices, boys, but keep them. Put up your own. Don't be alarmed; you will not be interfered with, for here is murder added to robbery."

"Murder?"

"Yes," said the doctor, excitedly, "I'll take my oath on any inquest that this man was strangled to death. He was surprised while asleep. Look here." He pointed to the revolver still in Concho's stiffening hand, which the murdered man had instantly cocked, but could not use in the struggle.

"That's so," said the president; "no man goes to sleep with a cocked revolver. What's to be done?"

"Everything," said the doctor. "This deed was committed within the last two hours; the body is still warm. The murderer did not come our way, or we should have met him on the trail. He is, if anywhere, between here and Tres Pinos."

"Gentlemen," said the president, with a slight preparatory and half judicial cough, "two of you will stay here and stick! The others will follow me to Tres Pinos. The law has been outraged. You understand the court!"

By some odd influence the little group of half-cynical, half-trifling and wholly reckless men had become suddenly sober, earnest citizens. They said: "Go on," nodded their heads, and betook themselves to their horses.

"Had we not better wait for the inquest and swear out a warrant?" said the secretary, cautiously.

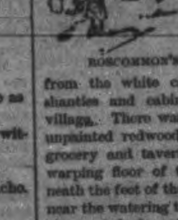
"How many men have we?"

"Five."

"Then," said the president, summing up the Revised Statutes of the state of California in one strong sentence, "then we don't want no d—d warrant."

CHAPTER V.

WHO HAD A LIEN ON IT.



ROSCOMMON'S.

THE time was noon at Tres Pinos. The three pines from which it gained its name, in the dusty road and hot air, seemed to smoke from their balsamic spires. There was a glare from the road, a glare from the sky, a glare from the rocks, a glare from the white canvas roofs of the few shanties and cabins which made up the village. There was even a glare from the unpainted redwood boards of Roscommon's grocery and tavern, and a tendency of the warping floor of the veranda to curl up beneath the feet of the intruder. A few mules, near the watering trough, had shrunk within the scant shadow of the corral.

"Then we don't want no d—d warrant."

The grocery business of Mr. Roscommon, although adequate and sufficient for the village, was not exhausting or overtaxing to the proprietor. The refilling of the pork and flour barrel of the average miner was the work of a brief hour on Saturday nights, but the daily replenishment of the average miner with whisky was arduous and incessant. Roscommon spent more time behind his bar than his grocery counter. Add to this the fact that a large [illegible]

the Day or Week. M. Roscommon," and you got an idea of the variety of the proprietor's functions. The "hotel," however, was more directly under the charge of Mrs. Roscommon, a lady of thirty years, strong, truculent and good-hearted.

Mr. Roscommon had early adopted the theory that most of his customers were insane, and were to be alternately bullied or placated, as the case might be. Nothing that occurred, no extravagance of speech nor act, ever ruffled his equilibrium, which was as dogged and stubborn as it was outwardly calm. When not serving liquor, or in the interval while it was being drunk, he was always wiping his counter with an exceedingly dirty towel—or indeed anything that came handy. Miners, noticing this purely perfunctory habit, occasionally supplied him slily with articles inconsistent with their service—fragments of their shirts and underclothing, flour sacking, tow, and once with a flannel petticoat of his wife's stolen from the line in the back yard. Roscommon would continue his wiping without looking up, but yet conscious of the presence of each customer.

"And it's not another dhrop ye'll git, Jack Brown, until ye've wiped out the black score that stands agin ye." "And it's there ye are, darlint, and it's here's the bottle that's been lukin' for ye sins Saturday." "And fwhat hev you done with the last I sent ye, ye divil of a McCorkle, and heres me back that's bruk entoirely wid dipping intil the pork barl to giv yo the best sides, and ye spending yur last cint on a taro into Gilroy. Whist! and if it's fur foighting ye are, boys, there's an illigant bit of sod beyant the corral, and it may be meself 'll come out with a shtick and be sociable."

On this particular day, however, Mr. Roscommon was not in his usual spirits, and when the clatter of horses' hoofs before the door announced the approach of strangers, he absolutely ceased wiping his counter and looked up as Dr. Guild, the president and secretary of the new company strode into the shop.

"We are looking," said the president, "for a man by the name of Wiles, and three Mexicans known as Pedro, Manuel and Miguel."

"Yo are?"

"We are!"

"Faix, and I hope ye'll foind 'em. And if ye'll git from 'em the score I've got agin 'em darlint, I'll add a blessing to it."

There was a laugh at this from the bystanders, who, somehow, resented the intrusion of these strangers.

"I fear you will find it no laughing matter, gentlemen," said Dr. Guild, a little stiffly, "when I tell you that a murder has been committed, and the men I am seeking within an hour of that murder put up that notice signed by their names," and Dr. Guild displayed the paper.

There was a breathless silence among the crowd as they eagerly pressed around the doctor. Only Roscommon kept on wiping his counter.

"You will observe, gentlemen, that the name of Roscommon also appears on this paper as one of the original locaters."

"And sure, darlint," said Roscommon, without looking up, "if ye've no better evidence agin thim boys than you have forninst me, it's home ye'd better be riding to wanst. For it's meself as hasn't stirred fut out of the store the day and noight—more betoken as the boys I've served kin testify."

"That's so; Ross' right," chorused the crowd. "We've been running the old man all night."

"Then how comes your name on this paper?"

"O murther! will ye listen to him, boys! As if every felly that owed me a whisky bill didn't come to me and say: 'An, Misther Roscommon,' or 'Moike,' as the case might be, 'sure it's an illigant sthrike I've made this day, and it's meself that has put down your name as an original locater, and yer fortune's made Mr. Roscommon, and will yer fill me up another quart for the good luck betune you and me. Ah, but ask Jack Brown over yan if it isn't sick that I am of his original locations."

The laugh that followed this speech, and its practical application, convinced the party that they had blundered, that they could obtain no clew to the real culprits here, and that any attempt by threats would meet violent opposition. Nevertheless the doctor was persistent:

"When did you see these men last?"

"When did I see them, is it! Bedad, what with sarvin up the liquor and keeping me counters dry and swate, I never see them at all."

"That's so, Ross," chorused the crowd again, to whom the whole proceeding was delightfully farcical.

"Then I can tell you, gentlemen," said the doctor, stiffly, "that they were in Monterey last night, that they did not return on that trail this morning, and that they must have passed here at daybreak."

With these words, which the doctor regretted as soon as delivered, the party rode away.

Mr. Roscommon resumed his service and counter wiping. But late that night, when the bar was closed and the last loiterer was summarily ejected, Mr. Roscommon, in the conjugal privacy of his chamber produced a legal looking paper. "Read it, Maggie darlint, for it's meself never had the larning nor the parts."

Mistress Roscommon took the paper:

"Shure, it's law papers making over some property to yis, O Moike! yo hav'n't been spekilating!"

"Whist! and fwhots that durty gray paper wid the sales and flourishes!"

"Faix, it bothers me intoirely. Shure it ain't in English."

"Whist! Maggie, it's a Spanish grant!"

"A Spanish grant! O Moike, and what did ye giv for it?"

Mr. Roscommon laid his finger beside his nose, and said softly, "Whishky!"

Pepper and Pepper.

Take some ground pepper, the pure quill, and place it in the caster for a few weeks. At the end of that time go to your grocer and purchase some of the finest selected Singapore or Sumatra pepper. You can get trusted for it, if you are fortunate—that will not affect my argument—but get in some way. Then just before dinner have a portion of this ground, and if you don't say that there is pepper and pepper, I will give up strolling. You will discover a most delicious and appetizing aroma from the freshly ground spice that will linger on your beefsteak or roast and fill it with a taste that you never knew before unless you have eaten food served with freshly ground pepper. You will never again, mark my word, say that pepper and salt are the same everywhere, after having a meal served with the newly ground and stale pepper.—Toledo Sunday Journal.

Some One Must Lead.

A Vermont joker claimed that he had felt an earthquake, and in two hours he had 3,000 people ready to swear that their dishes rattled on the shelves. Some one must always lead in these matters.—Detroit Free Press.

A pile of imitation silver dollars on a tray is one of the new designs in ornamental [illegible]

An old man arrived in Butte City, [illegible]

Successful Newspaper Writers.

The most successful newspaper writers are gentlemen. Bad fellows sometimes creep in, but you will find them also preaching the gospel, healing the halt, pleading for justice, selling tape and operating banks. There are drunkards among the reporters, but the tiplers are never called to the front. Good newspaper men do not find time to be convivial. Their duties require their constant attention, and their heads must be clear at all times. To allow their heads to become muddled by drink would be their destruction. A reporter must be a gentleman if he hopes to succeed. He must also be modest, charitable, honorable and truthful and experienced in the ways of the world. He must go about his business in a quiet manner and not like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.

Beware also of the reporter who makes a great display of note book and pencils sharpened at both ends. He is a "duffer" in the profession. As to the "dead beat," he has no place within, and we do not see him as frequently as formerly. This is right; for it is more of a crime for a newspaper man to be a dead beat than it is for a doctor, a clerk or a stone mason, because he possesses a certain but silent process of intimidation not known to any other class. Experienced men with hardy constitutions and tough skins dislike to gain the ill will of any journalistic cat if they can avoid it. Instead of doing so the party with the tenacious cuticle keeps his peace and thereby places a premium on future depredations and vilifications. The honest newspaper man will not use his giant's power like a giant; and he will hasten to correct any mistake or misstatement that he has made.—New York Graphic.

Curious Phase of the Street.

The other day I met a literary woman of my acquaintance in the street. She carried an expression by no means in consonance with the gay spring weather, and I asked her what ailed her. "I am ruined," she said. This was rather a startling statement, but I sifted it into meaning that she had lost some $500 or $600, that she had saved up, in Wall street speculation. It was all the money she had in the world, and she had saved it only by dint of the most stringent economy and rigid self denial. Her story illustrates one curious phase of the business of the street.

She has a friend, who is the wife of a quite well-to-do-man. This friend has for some time been risking her pin money on margins. Her example finally infected Mrs. X, and she asked her for an introduction to her broker. This Mrs. Z refused.

"If I lose my money," she said, "I can afford it; but you cannot. I do not want to reproach myself for any trouble that might come to you." In conversation with her broker shortly afterward Mrs. Z told this story as illustrating the madness of a poor woman. The broker called on Mrs. X, introduced himself as having been sent by Mrs. Z, got the poor story writer's cash and that was the end of it. Within a week it had been wiped out.

This sort of thing is going on constantly. The agent of certain brokers circulate among women in New York, gathering in margins on sure things, whose certainty is always that of loss to the investor.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

The Irishman and His Potato.

Why is the potato so much grown and consumed in Ireland? It is because potato growing and potato eating form the simplest process by which the Irish tenant can keep body and soul together. He turns up his land, plants it, waits four or five months and then digs the crop. The product of these operations is his sustenance. It has not, like cattle or wheat or any of the higher products of farming, to be turned into money before it can be made available for his own use.

The complex transactions by which producers and consumers in a civilized society provide for the wants of others and secure the satisfaction of their own do not enter into the economies of the Irish peasant. He sticks his potato into the ground, and in due time he gathers the harvest. Feeling hungry, he goes to his store, deals himself out enough potatoes for a meal, claps them into a pot, eats them and is content. The substitution of oats for the potato would place him one degree higher in the scale of agricultural progress by processes which need not be described. We should then get the Irish tenant past the stage at which a man lives from hand to mouth on the free yield of nature into the stage at which agriculture becomes an industry, providing him by exchange or sale not only with mere sustenance, but with comforts of which he has hitherto had no experience.—Industrial Ireland.

Faults of the London Daily.

Some days, when I feel too bright and cheerful, I buy a Daily Telegraph. It is good as a sort of mental ballast. I rarely go so far as to read it, but I keep it, as the Roman emperor kept the death suggesting slave, to remind me that after all this is a serious world. The other day I opened the immense sheet, and on the Sahara called the leader page there was only one head line. There were 500 square inches of solid reading matter, a desert of type with that one solitary oasis of a heading to tell what part of it was about. This is enough to stagger any man. It is quite contrary to everything else that I know of in the world. A chemist labels his bottles. The names of the streets are up at the corners, a Camden bus says it's a Camden bus, a book has its title page, a minister announces his text, and a lecturer gives the subject of his discourse. I don't have to go into a train and ride a mile or two to find out whether it is going my direction or not. Yet a London daily with one or two exceptions asks you to wade into a long editorial before you can tell whether or not it is of the slightest possible interest to you.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

The Young Woman's Exaction.

It was in the horse car, that place in which the experiences are varied enough to make a man cosmopolitan if he will study them. Two girls were talking of what they read.

"Oh, I choose a novel easily enough," one said. "I go to the circulating library and look at the last chapters. If I find the rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves I don't take it, but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin I know it's all right, and I take it and stay to buy caramels while I read it."

Novelists are respectfully reminded that the remark contains an important truth which they will do well to bear in mind if they wish to reach that constituency of young women who are said to arbitrate upon the fate of American fiction. There is often more in the last chapter—which is usually read pretty early in the book—to settle the fate of a novel than in all the rest of the volume, and he who aims to be popular will make this, at least, bright and attractive.—Youth's Companion.

Total of the National Wealth.

The census report of 1880 places the total of the national wealth at $43,642,000,000. Of this amount $10,197,000,000 are credited to the farms; $9,881,000,000 to residences and business real estate; $5,536,000,000 to railroads and their equipments; $5,000,000,000 to household furniture, books, pictures and the like; $2,000,000,000 to live stock; $6,000,000,000 to agricultural products remaining over and $2,000,000,000 to churches, school houses, public buildings and institutions of one kind and another. There was also [illegible]

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 24, 1887.

THE OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

We reproduce to-day the report of Mr. A. S. FARWELL to the Government on the Shuswap and Okanagan railway. The object of Mr. FARWELL's investigation was to ascertain authoritatively the extent and adaptability of the district contiguous to the proposed line for agricultural purposes. The report has been made after thorough examination, and it is most gratifying to learn that the estimates made by the company, both in regard to the cost of the railway and the area of farming lands, are found to be approximately correct. We have been so long accustomed to hear the statements, "British Columbia is not a farming country," "the province cannot grow enough to feed its own people," &c., that it is reassuring to be informed that in the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys alone there are over 325,000 acres of land, upon which all the wheat required for home consumption, and a considerable margin for export, can be grown. Without a local market, and without transportation facilities, this splendid section of the province has remained in its primeval condition and would so remain forever if these essentials of a prosperous agricultural community were not provided. The opening of the C. P. R., however, has made it possible, at a moderate outlay, to bring this rich district into communication with the outside world, and to find a profitable market for all the cereals it can grow. Assuming the data supplied to be accurate, there can be no doubt about the propriety of constructing the railway, and that to at the earliest date. If the agricultural lands of the province were utilized as they ought to be, the importation of food supplies would cease and hundreds of thousands of dollars would be retained in the country which are now sent to California and Oregon never to return. The probability is that the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway will be constructed and in operation before two years have elapsed. In course of time when the country becomes settled, it will prove a paying investment to the company; but from the first it will unquestionably be a reproductive enterprise of great value to the country and fully recoup the province for the financial aid received.

THE ONDERDONK CONTRACT.

A Somewhat Shady Transaction, Resembling Another Job.

Before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, on the 14th inst., Mr. Mulock complained that although he ordered papers in respect to the purchase of rolling stock by the government from Mr. Onderdonk, contractor on the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the first meeting of the committee this session, yet they had now reached almost the last meeting of the committee and he had only received a very fragmentary return. When the first batch came down a letter was attached stating that it contained all the correspondence. Notwithstanding this, later on another batch was brought down greater than the first, and still the return was incomplete. He charged the officer, of the department of railways and canals with making a false return, and argued that the production of papers and the examination of witnesses at Public Accounts Committee was a regular farce. Sir Charles Tupper objected to charging an officer of the department with making a false return, but Mr. Mulock in the face of the documents would not retract. The examination of Mr. Schreiber was then proceeded with in regard to this matter. The witness did not throw much light on the subject but it was shown that the arbitrators were appointed to value the rolling stock in question. They valued it at $72,665. To this valuation Mr. Onderdonk took exception and the government ignored the valuation, instructing the arbitrators to re-value on the plea that in the first case they did not consider the isolated position of the rolling stock, which composed eight locomotives and 185 flat cars. In the second valuation Mr. Onderdonk was awarded $202,000 instead of $72,665. Mr. Onderdonk seemed to have arranged the whole matter to suit himself. It may be mentioned that although the rolling stock was taken over by the government in March, 1886, it was allowed to remain on the sidings in British Columbia unused until this investigation commenced and then the locomotives were shipped to the Intercolonial railway. The whole affair is of such a scandalous character, bearing on the face of a job of no small magnitude, that it must necessarily be ventilated in parliament. After the examination of Mr. Schrieber, Mr. Clarke, one of the arbitrators, was examined and said that the increase given in the second valuation was due to transportation of the rolling stock and was added by orders of the government. The following letter from Mr. Reed, who was the government's arbitrator—Mr. Haney being Onderdonk's and Mr. Clarke umpire will throw some light on the affair:

RUSSELL HOUSE, Ottawa, Jan. 11.

DEAR CLARK,—I saw Mr. Schrieber this morning and also Mr. Pope. They appeared to be afraid to open the letter and Mr. Pope sent for Mr. Schrieber. What was said I cannot say, but I have to be here on Thursday when I presume a meeting will be held. This matter is a fizzle, and it appears to me that we are to be used as tools. Haney is not here. I told Mr. Schreiber I wanted to get away. You had better be here on Thursday sure and they will wind up the whole business. I go to Montreal this afternoon. Any message you send me in care of Brown F R F will find me.—W. T. REED.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA'S REWARD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Now that the session of the Dominion Parliament is about ended the overwhelming majority of electors of Victoria who returned Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, bound hand and foot to support the Government of Sir John Macdonald, right or wrong, through good and bad legislation, must feel somewhat disappointed at the barren results. In fact, so far as their labors in the House of Commons are concerned, they might as well have remained at home. Our province has almost been ignored, and Victoria completely so. It is all very well for Sir John and his lieutenants to come here and bulldoze with oily gammon our so-called leading men, and praise our glorious climate, our beautiful city, and tell us it is the terminus of the C. P. R., as Sir John did when here (he did the same at Vancouver and if there had been a town at Alberni he would have done the same there). Talk is cheap, and with politicians is always plentiful, but it will not improve our harbor, and it cannot cover the gross injustice done to this, the fourth revenue producing city in the Dominion. Neither is it statesmanship to ignore the most important city of the Dominion on this coast. It is a well known fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended on insignificant harbors in the east, where there was not as much revenue collected in a whole year as there is in this port in a month. Yet they are expended on with a lavish hand by the government and our city, although a commercial centre of the greatest importance to the Dominion is neglected, and not only is the capital neglected but the province also. What has become of Dr. Helmcken's railway to the north end of Vancouver Island? The doctor was a reliant henchman for Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare in election times. What have they done for his pet scheme? Perhaps they will tell us when they return. What has become of the much required life-saving station on the West Coast? Are twenty-seven wrecks in one season not enough to arouse our paternal government to do something towards saving the lives of the brave sailors that may be so unfortunate as to be cast on our rock-bound and inhospitable shores. To be charged with humanity is to be charged with crime of a serious nature and our government in neglecting this important requirement are equally responsible as the individual. The commercial and mining resources of our province appear to be of no consequence to the government of Sir John Macdonald. Why should it be so? He knows that the six delegates from British Columbia are his slavish supporters, and especially the representatives from Victoria. Sir John knows from long experience it is cheaper to buy the representatives than a whole community. It takes hundreds of thousands and sometimes millions of dollars to buy the latter, but a comfortable billet will often get the support of the former. Where is the voice of our anti-Chinese men? What says the moral disseminators of our city that see the small moles in all other eyes but their own? What have they to say of the Conservative Senate, that grand institution of a past age, that has decided that married Chinawomen should come in free? Why did they not call it by the right name and say that all Chinese prostitutes should come in free for that will be the result of their stupid amendment to the restriction act. The summer is past, the harvest is gathered in and we are not saved. Such is our fate. Who is to blame, that is the question? But can anyone doubt that if we had able and honest representatives at Ottawa that we would not have received a greater amount of justice by having our urgent requirements attended to. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare were tried for four years before, weighed in the balance and found wanting, and now another year has passed and the results of our Baker and poet are nil as usual. Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare no doubt tried to do something for their constituency, but not knowing how, and besides being handicapped, they failed as they will again and again. Not so with the representatives of P. E. Island and Nova Scotia. They know how to work the oracle and get the lion's share and we get the scraps if we can find them.

NIKA CUMTUX.

SHUSWAP AND OKANAGAN R. R.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—As you always take a deep interest in all parts of our province, I ask space for a few remarks anent a communication signed "Progress," which appeared in your paper on Thursday last. I do not suppose for a moment that "Progress" had any intention of casting a damper upon the absolute necessity for the building of the Shuswap and Okanagan railroad, but the statements of that writer are calculated to impress unfavorably those who are not acquainted with the resources of the country through which the S. & O. R. would run. There is not any doubt as to the superior quality of the soil, nor the quality suitable for the cultivation of wheat of the very best grade. Instead of the outlook for business for the railway being "small," the prospects for a profitable carrying trade, as soon as the line will have been constructed, is excellent; certainly very much better than was the future of branch roads that were built along the valleys of eastern Oregon, which have proved to be very profitable to the promoters, besides being important factors in inducing settlement. It has been established beyond argument that the valleys tributary to this road produce wheat from which flour can be manufactured that will command in foreign markets as good a price as any California, Oregon or Manitoba brand. This is a material consideration in view of the establishment of a line of steamers between this province and China. That market is largely supplied by California at present, while Oregon is also bidding for the trade. Why should not the China line of steamers carry B. C. flour as a return cargo? Then, instead of this province being a flour importing one it would become an exporter. The deduction from such a change is evident. The flour-producing capabilities of that part of the country are sufficient to supply the whole of the province and furnish a weekly cargo for the largest steamer. "Progress" advocates the building of a narrow-guage instead of a broad-guage road, on account of economy, while it cannot be disputed that the first would cost less than the latter, yet I deem it all important that flour may be brought to the coast at the lowest possible rate of freight. If the S. & O. R. were run on a narrow-guage there would have to be a transhipment of cargo, but if the guages were uniform there could be an exchange of cars only, and the cost of handling saved, which is an important item when considering the moving of large quantities. Those who have not visited the country lying between Okanagan and Shuswap Lakes cannot form any idea of its possibilities as a cereal producing district. The construction of this much needed railway would not only be a local but a provincial benefit. By all means let it be built, and that on the broad- [illegible]

THE REAL CAUSE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—The well merited "slap in the face" delivered by a young lady in the *Colonist* to the average young man of Victoria for his ungenerous neglect in not treating them to the delights of the drama, is suggestive of much of which the young lady who wrote the animadversion never dreamed. I have frequently noticed the small audiences attending the drama in this city, and to me it is quite plain that the Chinaman is the true cause. Every Chinaman here, except the domestics (who displaces the girls), displaces a white man, who would patronize the drama as well as other institutions of civilization. It will not do to say that they merely displace the day laborer, and therefore would make no great difference. The half dollar of the "gods" are not to be despised, but the young worker does more, for when he treats his girl (he is more generous in this respect than the "dudes," not being compelled to spend so much on his personal equipment and surroundings) he takes her to a more costly seat. By the way, would it not be well for the management to reserve the front seats of the gallery, till the curtain rises, for ladies and their escorts, so that workingmen and their wives, who enjoy the drama and care nothing for the vanities of the place, could go? To the short-sighted, the Chinese cheap labor, its servile docility and smoothly gliding unobtrusiveness, may, in view of our undeveloped resources, seem a great boon. But society is based on the great substratum, and if it be vitiated the superstructure must decay. It gives the bent to all our institutions, and the upper strata are recruited from it. When it is unable or ceases to do these society must change radically. Its influence on the development of society would dwindle to the insignificance of horses of mules, and the nation would go back to serfdom and autocracy. It is more probable, however, that the substratum under consideration, through its powerful organization, its means of accumulating and controlling industry, and its utter want of sympathy with all outside of its body, would engulf and obliterate our society. It is impossible to build up or maintain western or Christian civilization upon an Oriental basis.

JACK PLANE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Articles having appeared in the daily papers of last week concerning the Chief Engineer's action with regards to the safety of our citizens at the Victoria Theatre, and calling firemen he has seen fit to place on guard at the different places of exit, "dead beats," I believe, in justice to himself, his men and the public, that his action for using such means for the safety of the people should be applauded, not ridiculed. It is unreasonable to expect the chief in person can at all times personally inspect the theatre; his duties often requiring his presence elsewhere. Previous to his appointing firemen to attend and remain at their posts during the entire performances, I know that he has attended, has seen all exits open, retired, and again returned, finding their side doors *locked*. Both Municipal and Fire Department laws demand of the Chief Engineer strict attention to the lawful requirements of all buildings used for the assembly of large bodies of persons, and should an accident occur and exits found locked, the blame would be his. The management of the theatre have issued to the Chief Engineer three passes, thereby proving they approve his action, and surely the niggardly conduct of a troupe manager should not be allowed to jeopardize the lives of our citizens, such having been the case during last week's performance. I may only mention the late disaster in Paris, where some two hundred lives were lost, to show the necessity of proper fire safeguards. Our Chief Engineer has not only proved himself thoroughly competent at fires, but exerts himself to the utmost to prevent their occurrence, believing, like all sensible persons, that one ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure.

CITIZEN.

THE PROPOSED BRIDGE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I wish to inform the public of the procedings of Mr. Dunsmuir regarding the putting of a bridge across from the Indian reserve to the city on Cormorant street. Does our City Fathers know that the construction of such a bridge will spoil the harbor and make it inconvenient to enter the inner harbor, with a lot of lost time getting through the bridge gap. After night it will be impossible to get through at all. I admit that the terminus should have been placed in Victoria city for the better convenience of the public and for the railroad company as well, but not at the sacrifice of our harbor. And further, all water front property on Store street will be injured to the extent of more than half its value by the construction of a traffic bridge at the point above mentioned. Certainly our City Fathers do not want us to be deprived of the advantages we have at present. I think that Mr. Dunsmuir is gentleman enough to see that all our water front lots on said street would be deprived of more than half their value and will not ask us to suffer the loss.

A CITIZEN AND A TAXPAYER.

CLOVER VALLEY SCHOOL.

The Examination—Presentation to the Teacher.

The half yearly examination of this school took place on Thursday, 16th inst. From the large attendance of parents and visitors it is plainly to be seen that great interest is taken in everything pertaining to the welfare of the school. The school was thoroughly examined by Mr. McLennan, of Hall's Prairie, these exercises being pleasantly interspersed with recitations and songs. Speeches were made by the trustees and others complimenting the teacher on the efficiency of the school and the marked progress during the year, after which the rolls of honor were distributed to Frank J. Mackenzie, general proficiency; Lena Mackenzie, deportment; and Thomas D. Shannon regularity. The exercises were ended by the school singing "God Save the Queen."

In the evening the children of the school assembled at the residence of Mr. Duncan Mackenzie and presented the teacher, Mr. Robie L. Reid, with a beautiful album and the following address:

DEAR TEACHER:—On behalf of the pupils of Clover Valley school, we take this occasion to present you with this small token as an expression of appreciation and the high esteem in which we hold you as teacher and friend. We have to thank you for the interest you have taken in our welfare, and the progress we have made is largely to be attributed to your efforts in our behalf. We regret that the course of life calls you from among us, but pray that a kind Providence will ever guide your footsteps and shower upon you the blessings which generosity and good deeds deserve. Signed on behalf of the school.

LENA MACKENZIE,
MARY J. SHANNON.

The teacher was taken completely by surprise, but replied in a few appropriate words, thanking them and the people for their kindness and the courtesy extended him in the past, and would prize it as a [illegible]

SHUSWAP-OKANAGAN.

Mr. Farwell's Report on the Proposed Railway.

The Great Agricultural Capabilities of the District.

Mr. Farwell was instructed by the Attorney-General on the 15th April to proceed to Okanagan and report on the cost of constructing and equipping the proposed Shuswap and Okanagan railway, the extent of lands suitable for agriculture tributary to the said road and as to the accuracy of the statements made by the promoters of the Co. to the effect that the said land were capable of producing sufficient wheat to supply the whole of the lower country, including Vancouver Island. Mr. Farwell, in his report dated June 9th, after describing the route from Sicamouse Station, on the C. P. R., to Okanagan Lake, estimates the cost of constructing and equipping the line $1,275,000, or $25,000 a mile. With regard to the quantity of land, Mr. F. says as follows:

"The portion of Yale district in question is situated in the southeast corner of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia and is described by Dr. George M. Dawson in his report on the physical and geological features of the southern portion of the interior of British Columbia published in the report of Progress Geological Survey of Canada, 1877-78, from which I have made the following extracts:

P. 7. B. The extreme upward limit of agriculture may be stated at 3,000 feet, and it will be observed that the greatest area of comparatively level plateau country lies above this elevation, and is subject to more or less summer frosts. Farming is in consequence practically confined to the through-like valley bottoms, or slopes adjacent to them, and in most cases to those portions of these on which water may be brought for irrigation. It is beginning to be found, however, that fall wheat may be grown on many of the higher levels on which water cannot be obtained, the moisture left by the winter's snow being sufficient for its development in an average season. The soil is almost everywhere very rich and yields crops, excellent both as to quality and quantity. Little demand at present (1877) exists for cereals, however, owing to the isolation of the district, but if stimulated by a good market a considerable annual export could be made."

P. 57. B. "About the north end of Okanagan Lake is an extensive region characterized by broad open valleys, separated by lower ranges of hills, and affording not only stock ranges but much arable land." * * * *

P. 60. B. "The Spallumcheen valley running from the north end of Okanagan Lake to the Spallumcheen arm of the Shuswap Lake is already an agricultural district of some importance, and constitutes the largest area of available land found together in any one valley of the interior of the southern part of the province. The portion of the valley examined (south end) is partly prairie land, most of which is taken up, and partly wooded. The climate is such that without irrigation fine crops of all sorts can be raised. The soil of the lower benches and bottoms is clayey, deep and rich; that of the higher levels is lighter but still good. The sub-soil shows a tendency to resemble the white soil deposit, but it is not well characterized as such." * *

I estimate that Okanagan Lake is about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The Shuswap River at Lambley's Landing was found by Mr. L. B. Hamlin, C. E., by instrumental survey for a canal in 1882 to be 20 32-100 feet higher than Okanagan Lake. The low land through Spallumcheen, Swan Lake and Priest Valleys is about 1,300 feet above the sea level. In my estimate of the agricultural land in this vicinity I have included none at a greater elevation than 1,800 feet above sea level, or 600 feet above Okanagan Lake. The maximum elevation it will be observed is 1200 feet below the summer frosts limit as stated by Dr. Dawson. * * * *

I may be permitted to point out certain conventionalisms, which are current in this neighborhood. In the Spallumcheen Valley proper, for instance, one is told "all the land is taken up," which means that all the prairie land is occupied. In the more southern portions of the district one is informed "there is no vacant land." This statement is made from the standpoint that all the low land on which water can be easily conducted in ditches has been pre-empted or purchased, and all the bench land is suitable for grazing purposes only.

From either of the above points of view, adopted in sincerity I am sure, the gross amount of agricultural land in the district would, comparatively speaking, be small.

Another conventionalism is "it rains more in Spallumcheen than it does in Priest Valley, the Mission and Penticton." For my part I can see no reason for any material difference in the rainfall at the points mentioned. The flanking mountains of the gold range, bound these valleys on the east, and they appear to maintain the same elevation from Shuswap river to Penticton.

Dr. Dawson, page 7 B. of his report says: "The cause of the dry character of the climate is to be found in the wide and high coast ranges which intercept the moisture of the prevalent westerly winds. * * * A second zone of precipitation, however, commences on the southwestern slope of the Selkirk and Gold Ranges." This accounts for the rainfall in this vicinity being in excess of that found in the more northern portions of the interior plateau.

No one appears to have kept any record of the rainfall in this district; in fact the nearest observation station is at Spence's bridge. The rain clouds generally approach from the south, and it is reasonable to suppose the rainfall of whatever quantity would be pretty equally distributed. At any rate such was the case during my visit. The rainfall is evidently small from the timber growth, a yellow pine (P. Ponderosa) predominating.

I gather from the resident farmers that during average seasons a few heavy showers fall during the spring of the year and several during the summer before harvest time. I am told by every one that last year was the dryest season ever known, some of the grain not receiving a single shower from the date of sowing to the time of harvesting, nevertheless in nearly every case fair crops were garnered. The average snowfall through all the valleys in question is about two feet.

In 1886 Mr. E. J. Tronson in Priest valley raised 28 bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Price Ellison on a bench 300 feet above Okanagan Lake raised 31 bushels of wheat to the acre. At the head of Coldstream valley Mr. Vincent Duteau raised about 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and at an elevation of 600 feet over Okanagan Lake. Near Swan Lake Mr. Greenhow and Mr. T. Clinton raised 28 and 26 bushels of wheat to the acre, respectively. On the S. E. ¼ of sec. 21 and the S. W. ¼ of S. 22, township 7, Messrs. Lamieux & Hebert raised about 25 bushels to the acre of very superior wheat, at an elevation of 500 feet above Okanagan Lake. In Spallumcheen Messrs. Lumby and Bennett raised 26 bushels of wheat to the [illegible]

rigation resorted to. From the above I conclude that all the bench land in the valleys under consideration are capable of yielding wheat without irrigation, and on that basis estimate the amount of agricultural land as follows:

* * * * * *

Mr. Farwell here gave a detailed estimate of the available agricultural land amounting in the aggregate to 325,760 acres. With regard to the statements of the promoters of the road, Mr. F. goes on to say: "At the Mission the settlers have raised only such quantities of grain as they could dispose of in that neighborhood. Mr. E. Lequime has a good mill with one set of stones run by a turbine water wheel with a capacity of probably ten barrels in twelve hours; he grinds for local consumption only. Mr. Lequime informed me that irrigation is necessary for the successful culture of wheat, his crops varying from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre. Mr. A. B. Knox has a farm about two miles from Lequime's, does not irrigate his wheat, raises good crops, has a hundred acres of wheat this year, and says he could sow 900 acres if there was any market for it; he considers 2,000 lbs. to the acre is the average crop. At Priest valley and Coldstream valley large crops of wheat would be grown if a market was obtainable. Mr. Ellison at Priest valley has 110 acres of wheat this year, and states that he could put in 400 provided there was any sale for it. Mr. Duteau, at the head of Coldstream valley, has about 60 acres in wheat but could sow 600. He grinds what wheat he has in a small mill and sells the flour to miners on Cherry creek, etc. The farmers in Spallumcheen valley have been in a rather better position as regards a market, having been able to dispose of a considerable quantity of wheat yearly the Shuswap Milling Co. at Kamloops, to Mr. T. Harper at Bonaparte river, and the Tranquille Mills. The erection of a large flour mill at Lambly's Landing, the head of navigation on Shuswap river, by Messrs. Lawes & Rashdall, has given quite an impetus to wheat growing for a distance of some 18 miles from it. Beyond that distance the farmers say it does not pay to haul the grain. I roughly estimate that there are now about 3500 acres under wheat crop between the landing and the head of Okanagan lake.

From what I could gather I should say one ton or 33⅓ bushels to the acre is the average yield for wheat throughout the district. This is a very large amount, but I am satisfied in favorable seasons it will be largely exceeded. Mr. G. R. Lawes, of the firm of Lawes & Rashdall, comes of an old milling family, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, where his father is still carrying on an extensive milling business. He has been in the flour making business all his life, and lately has managed a mill in Oregon. To him I am indebted for the following information: The wheat grown in this district is a first-class flour making article, and in his opinion is superior to Oregon grain. It is also far superior to the grain raised in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The proportion of wheat to flour is three to two, or it takes three tons of wheat to make two tons of flour. The mill erected by the Columbia Milling Co. is calculated to turn out one hundred barrels of flour in a day of 24 hours. It can be run about 300 days in a year, manufacturing 100x300, 30,000 barrels or 3000 tons of flour.

The quantity of wheat required to make that amount of flour will be 3,000 tons x 1½ = 4,500 tons. Therefore assuming that my estimate of one ton to the acre is correct it will take 4,500 acres of wheat to supply this mill with grain for one year.

The amount of flour imported into the province of B. C. in 1883 was	....	40,701	barrels
" 1884 "	....	43,737	"
" 1885 "	....	52,687	"
" 1886 "	....	51,224	"
		189,339	"
Average for four years	....	47,334	"

Taking the average amount of flour annually imported from the United States into British Columbia at 50,000 barrels, it would require 7,500 acres of wheat land, yielding one ton to the acre, to grow that amount. Or in other words it will take two mills with equal capacity to that of the Columbia Milling Co. to grind sufficiet flour to meet the demand in British Columbia. With a railroad to Okanagan Lake and a steamboat service I am confident that ten times that amount of wheat can be raised without any material effort.

* * * * * *

The report concludes with some remarks and statistics as to temperature, &c., showing clearly that with ordinary care grain can be grown and harvested in the neighborhood under consideration, with but any damage from frosts whatever.

REVELSTOKE SCHOOL.

Half Yearly Examination—Distribution of Prizes.

The half yearly examination of this school took place on the 17th inst., and was attended by the trustees, the parents of the children and many others who take an interest in the school.

The exercises consisted of recitations, readings, dialogues, singing, &c., in all of which the pupils showed considerable proficiency, and which everybody present enjoyed very much and expressed their satisfaction at the progress of the school. Then followed the distribution of prizes. The provincial card of merit for "proficiency" was won by Florence McAlpine; for "punctuality and regularity," by Geo. Gavin; for deportment, by Geo. Keyes.

Mr. J. F. Hume presented a handsome album to the pupil who obtained the highest number of marks during the term. Dr. McAlpine presented a book to each pupil in the school. Mr. Lobb, Mr. J. B. Kerr, Mr. George Kerr, Mr. Teetzel, Mr. Delaney and Mr. Hall made presentations of several articles as pocket knives, silk handkerchiefs, pictures, photographic scenes, scent bottles, &c., which filled the hearts of the school children of Revelstoke with delight. Even the teacher was not forgotten.

Mr. W. M. Brown, chairman of the School Board, occupied the chair and distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

A vote of praise was unanimously tendered to the teacher, Miss McAlpine, for the efficient manner in which the school was conducted.

Revelstoke, June 18th, 1887.

Chemainus School.

The midsummer examination of Chemainus school was held on Friday last, at which there was a good attendance of pupils and their parents and friends. The cards of merit were awarded as follows: Deportment, William Thomas; regularity, Mary Windsor; proficiency, John Windsor. A handsome writing desk, which was offered as a prize for the pupil who made the most rapid progress, was awarded to Thomas Henry Bourall. Mr. and Mrs. Bourall, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Lilley, Mr. Burke, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Whitehouse, were among the visitors. A picnic was held in the school ground after the examination, and base ball, and other games were played until late in the afternoon.

The Outer Wharf.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, it is said, with characteristic energy, has decided upon extending the outer wharf about 100 feet into deeper water for the accommodation of the Chinese steamers of the C. P. R. [illegible]

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Royalty Reviews 12,000 Troops at Aldershot.

A Strong Protest Against Ecclesiasticism.

TROOPS REVIEWED.

LONDON, June 23.—The Prince of Wales, with the Kings of Greece, Denmark, Belgium and Saxony, Crown Prince of Germany, and several other Princes and Lord Wolsely and the Duke of Cambridge, reviewed 12,000 troops at Aldershot to-day.

A hastily summoned cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the Anglo-Turkish convention. The Egypt government are irritated at the opposition to the convention reported in France and Russia.

BULGARIAN TROUBLES.

BELGRADE, June 23.—A report has been received here from Bulgaria that Stambuloff, of the regents, and Zierkoff, President of the Sobranje, had been seized by conspirators. The report is not authenticated.

REPORT DENIED.

PARIS, June 23.—The *Journal Des Bates* denies that the French and Russian embassy at Constantinople have sent a note to the Porte threatening war as a result if the Egyptian convention is ratified.

COERCION DENOUNCED.

DUBLIN, June 23.—The annual meeting of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops was held at Maynooth College to-day. Archbishop Welch presided. A resolution was passed denouncing the Coercion measure before Parliament.

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—It is nearly certain the Czar and Czarina will before long visit Copenhagen and from there the Czar will go to meet the Emperor William, and perhaps the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, June 23.—A fire caused by an explosion has been overcome. Great damage was done to Pomona Palace, and many other buildings, to which the flames spread. A fireman and a girl were killed.

COUNTESS CAMPAS.

LONDON, June 23.—Countess Campas, the young heiress who was carried off from Paris by her lover, has arrived at Dover.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A POWERFUL PROTEST.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The following cablegram was sent to Rome yesterday, to Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the Propaganda: One hundred thousand Catholics in mass meeting in this city, on Saturday, June 18th, have denounced the threatened excommunication of Dr. McGlyn, with whom they are prepared to stand, and protest against ecclesiastical interference with the political rights of American citizens. Signed, Jeremiah Coughlin, M. D., chairman; Jas. Ghan, secretary.

JOHN STRIKES.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Over four hundred Chinese laundry employees struck for higher wages yesterday afternoon. They wanted $4 instead of $3 per day, and washers wanted $2.50 instead of $2. The bosses of the laundries consented to the demand through sheer necessity.

HEAVY FAILURE.

QUEBEC, June 21.—Baudet, Chenie & Co., hardware merchants, are in financial difficulties. Liabilities will probably amount to $100,000.

EIGHT PEOPLE DROWNED.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—During a squall on Lake Erie last night the steam barge H. Walter was capsized and eight out of twelve people were drowned.

THE YACHT RACE.

MARBLE HEAD, Mass., June 23.—The fog which has prevented the yacht race the past few days has at last lifted, and the race will be sailed to-day. Wind brisk and sea heavy, conditions favorable for the Galatea.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Miss H. Young returned from Tacoma to-day, where she has been visiting for several weeks back.

Miss Armstrong, principal of the girls' department Central School, left for Port Hope, Ont., this morning to visit relatives. She will be absent during the vacation.

Mr. R. F. Dodd, son of the late Capt. Dodd of the H. B. Co., a pioneer Victorian, has been appointed by the Hudson Bay Co. to the charge of their trading post at Massett, Queen Charlotte Island, and will leave for his field of duty on or about the 1st proximo.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Capt. Grant, of New Westminster, is in town.

Mr. A. M. Nelson, New Westminster, was among the arrivals last evening.

Mr. T. Mowatt, Inspector of Fisheries, is in town.

Mr. C. M. McNaughten, New Westminster's leading jeweler, is in town.

Mr. Wm. Morrison, ex-M. P. P., of 134-Mile House, Lillooet, is in town.

Capt. J. F. Cliffe, of the J. F. Oakes, and Commodore of the Starbuck line, Philadelphia, with his wife, is in the city. The captain is regarded as an eminent authority on all mercantile marine matters.

Mr. Arthur Clark, who received a severe bruise to his foot last fall when coming out of the Yukon country, and has since been confined to the Nanaimo Hospital, is in the city on his way to San Francisco. He is still suffering from the effects of the accident.

Mr. Ben. Douglas, one of New Westminster's solid men, is in the city in connection with Grand Lodge business, as is also Dr. Clarke, of Kamloops, both of whom will remain here for a day or two enjoying the festivities. Mr. J. S. Clute, of H. M. Customs, in the Royal City, is also of the number.

Mr. Robie Reid, who for two years taught the Surrey school, has resigned his position and is returning to the East, where he intends to prosecute his studies in the Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, College. Mr. Reid taught with much acceptance to the parents and children, by all of whom he was greatly esteemed.

Mr. S. Y. Wootton, stipendiary magistrate at Fort Simpson and Metlakahtla, arrived down on the Boscowitz this morning for a brief holiday. He will return again on the next trip of the same steamer. Mr. Wootton speaks very highly of the district in which he resides and reports everything quiet and prosperous.

Rev. C. Watson and family left New Westminster on Tuesday for Toronto.

The Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, is expected to reach Victoria next Tuesday.

The Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of Toronto, is in the city, and a guest with Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Robertson.

Mr. J. B. McKilligan, a prominent citizen of Winnipeg, is registered at the Clarence.

Mr. Herring, of Hamilton, a gentleman [illegible]

business in that section of Canada, is a guest at the Clarence.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. W. J. Tupper, barrister, of Winnipeg, a son of Sir Charles Tupper, was married this week in Halifax to a daughter of Chief Justice McDonald.

Mr. W. Barclay McMurrich, ex-Mayor of Toronto, was among the arrivals from the east last night. He is registered at the Driard.

The Rev. Dr. Williamson, of Kingston, brother-in-law to Sir John Macdonald, is in the city. He is married to Sir John's only living sister.

The Hon. Gilbert McMicken, of Winnipeg, ex-Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, is in the city and a guest at the Driard.

The Rev. Dr. Archibald, of St. Thomas, Ont., and formerly of Truro, Nova Scotia, is in the city and the guest of Mr. Alfred Flett.

The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, Moderator of the General Assembly, will reach Victoria on Saturday. He will officiate in one of the city Presbyterian churches.

The Rev. Dr. Pollock, of Halifax, is a guest at the Clarence. He will remain in the city for a few days, and next Sabbath morning will conduct the services in St. Andrew's Church, Courtenay street.

Rev. James Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in the Northwest, was amongst the arrivals from the east last night. Few men are more familiar with that vast country than is Mr. Robertson, who has visited repeatedly every important section thereof.

Mr. R. Turnbull, one of the oldest and most enterprising farmers of the Township of South Dumfries, Waterloo County, Ont., is in the city and registered at the Angel Hotel. He is positively astounded with the greatness of Canada and the magnitude of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He returns to the east to-night greatly pleased with his trip.

Mr. W. Boulter and wife, of the Bay of Quinte Canning factory, Picton, are in the city. Mr. Boulter is one of the most extensive fruit canners in Ontario, and his shipments to this city give unbounded satisfaction.

THE FRASER.

Fears that it May Rise to Height of 1882.

SODA CREEK, June 23.—The river has fallen three feet during the last two days on account of the cold weather. Weather very warm to-day and yesterday, and if it continues so the inhabitants claim the water will rise eight feet during the next five or six days, making it about the same height as during the freshet of '82.

Not as it Should Be.

It is currently reported that quite a number of voters, supposed to have secular views, have been omitted from the roll of voters. Citizens justly proud of our free, secular system of education will most likely regret the apathy displayed at this election.

Chinese Coming.

By the steamship City of Peking, arriving at San Francisco last Monday, were 1040 Chinese passengers, of which number 16 are for this port. As a consequence the Provincial and Federal Governments will be enriched $400 each.

The Yacht Race.

The gentlemen interested in the yacht race are requested to meet at Mr. Jarvie Longhurst's this evening at 8 o'clock, to consider the disposition to be made of the cup sailed for on Tuesday last.

Accepted.

Rev. W. W. Percival, formerly of the Methodist Church in this city, was unanimously accepted by the General Assembly at Winnipeg as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The reverend gentleman will no doubt soon receive "a call."

Probably Untrue.

A rumor is current in Winnipeg that Van Horne will take the Presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., in place of the late Alexander Mitchell. It is generally disbelieved.

Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, A. F. & A. M., will be held in New Westminster.

New Superintendent.

J. W. Leonard, of Toronto, has been appointed Superintendent of one of the Pacific Divisions of the C. P. R.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

DIED.

BURGESS.—On the 22nd inst., Elizabeth, wife of Wm L. Burgess, aged 39 years.

RAGAZZONI.—On the 22nd inst., Casimir Ragazzoni, a native of San Francisco, aged 28 years and 10 months.

MINERAL WATERS

From the Harrison Hot Springs.

SULPHATE WATER,

An Excellent Tonic, which is highly recommended for Dyspepsia. A Mild Aperient.

POTASH WATER.

Recommended by Physicians for all Diseases of the Kidneys.

Price per gallon, 25 cents. To be obtained from the Express Agent at Agassiz Station, C. P. R., daily delivery from the Springs. Special rates have been made with the Express Company for transportation to all points in the province. Empty jars will be carried free and must be furnished by the parties wishing to obtain these rates. [illegible]

TO AGENTS

THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 46 and 48 Front Street East, Toronto put up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars and when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to [illegible]

[illegible] Pemberton & Co., Fort street [illegible]